The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE JASON AT ST. JOHNS.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Safety and Success of our Minister in China.

The steamship *Jason*, from Galway on the evening of the 17th October, arrived at St. Johns, N. B., at 12 o'clock on Monday night, and sailed at 11 o'clock next morning, for New-York.

The royal mail steamship *America*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The following is the very latest news forwarded by our Liverpool agent to Galway, on the afternoon of the 17th.

The China mail had reached England, and the despatches state that the American Minister had been courteously received at Peking, and expected to be able to send home the ratified treaty by the next mail.

The latest rumors are to the effect that the *Great Eastern* would sail for America about the 24th of October.

On the Paris Bourse, the funds had advanced, the Rente closing at 67f. 80c.

It was denied that France seeks any indemnity from Buchlau for the expenses of the war, and the denial is accompanied by the statement that she merely asks for the payment of the advances made by her to that Power.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, as announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday, arived at this port yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, with two days later advices.

By the Persia we are placed in possession of highly interesting correspondence, and details of news from England and the Continent.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Success and her Failure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

The late excursion of the *Great Eastern* sufficiently fulfilled the conditions of a trial trip to establish at least two conclusions: The first is, that she will approximately answer the intentions of her builders, by making the passage to Australia and back with about the speed of ordinary ships, at a slight positive economy in the amount of horse-power required, (by reason of her better model,) but without a probable saving in fuel for a given horse-power, her engines being of the old kind; and, lastly, with a decided economy over ships which have to lengthen their passage and stop for coals. Any good steamer can carry coals to Australia and back, and a cargo, but the *Great Eastern* can carry a large and paying cargo in addition to her coals. She has so far proved herself equal to the best ordinary ships; therefore, the only question is, Has not her size been too much exaggerated? Can she be filled, even to Australia? Many vessels of over 3,000 tons have gone begging for work within the past few years, simply because they were too large for their cargoes. To run them would have been to follow the example of some of our railway managers, who use a twenty-six-ton locomotive and a tender to draw two dozen people, instead of reducing expenses at least half, by light tank engines. Extremely long voyages are her only hope, if anything like a speed of fifteen knots is contemplated. Or, she may prove so extremely comfortable as to make a twelve or fourteen day passenger ship—with all grades of accommodation, and an unprecedented assurance of safety—between Europe and America. At such a speed she could afford to carry passengers, during *the season*, at rates which, from their very cheapness, would half fill her rooms, while less safe and comfortable vessels could not afford to run slowly, but must depend on their speed alone.

That the *Great Eastern's* success can only be founded on size, and not on unprecedented economy in any other behalf, was pretty certainly indicated by the events and results of the trial trip, a few of which I will briefly recapitulate. Her hull and machinery, which are simply the magnified hull and machinery of an ordinary screw and an ordinary paddle steamer combined, have been constructed with praiseworthy accuracy, and they betray their parentage by exhibiting all the ancestral traits. There is no new blood in the *Leviathan*. The *Great Eastern* has proved no new law of fluid resistance. On her recent trial she presented an area of immersed midship section of 1,680 square feet, whereas when fully laden this area will be increased to at least 2,200 square feet. The highest speed accomplished at any time was 14¾ knots, or about 17 miles per hour, 2,500 yards of canvas being spread under a somewhat favoring breeze. As nearly as was calculated from a measurement of coal by the bushel instead of the cwt., and from a few hasty diagrams at constantly varying speeds, the screw-engines were exerting about 4,700 horse-power, of their average maximum speed of 41 turns, and were then represented by those in charge of them to be burning at the rate of 150 tons per twenty-four hours, or a fraction less than 2 pounds per hour per horse-power. I not only observed, but was officially informed, that the diagrams giving this horse-power as well as all the others, must be taken with a large allowance, not because they were in themselves wrong, but because at many different speeds no diagrams were taken; therefore the average number of revolutions of the screw, during the whole voyage, being about 34, its average horse-power is not known. The screw engineer's statement of the consumption of coal by the screw, during the whole trip, was 125 tons per day. Other parties state, and I also saw, that the measurement of coal was not performed to a nicety; the baskets of coal largely exceeded their nominal weight. I believe, therefore, in default of mathematical truth, and am sustained in the impression by impartial persons, that the consumption of coal for an average speed of say 12½ knots was much more than at the rate of 125, or even 150 tons for the screw, and that it was somewhat above, for the paddle-boilers, but that it was some 300 tons a day. We have no reliable diagrams at an average speed, but can only infer from the usual calculations that the total average horse-power could not have much exceeded 6,500, and that the consumption of coal was, at least 4 pounds per horse-power for the screw, and 3½ pounds for the paddles. The paddle-engine's fuel was not measured till the last day of the trip. Then, during an average speed of less than 9 revolutions, the coal was reported at 90 tons per day, and diagrams taken at 10 revolutions gave a horse-power of 2,000. This would give about 3 pounds per hour per horse-power. When these engines were working at 11½ turns, however—their highest speed—the horse-power was not ascertained, and can only be inferred. The highest amount of power exerted whilst the vessel was going at her most rapid rate was probably—for it can only be given conjecturally—about 7,000 horse-power for both screw and paddle, the result, unassisted by sails, having been probably no more than 14 knots an hour, and the consumption of coals at the rate of above 300 tons per day. And here the *Great Eastern* is on a common footing with ordinary ships.

There is no reason to expect that a speed of 18 knots can be made without an increase of power in proportion to the cube of the velocity. The experience with nearly all other steam vessels confirms this supposition. At the latter speed, therefore, the *Great Eastern* would require at least 16,000 horse-power, which is, we may say at once, more than her boilers are capable of supplying. In exerting this power, all the engines would be required to maintain, in addition to the ordinary vacuum, 20 pounds per square inch upon the pistons throughout the whole length of their stroke, the screw-engines making 52 and the paddle-engines 14 turns per minute. To attempt to force the boilers, especially with anything but the best coal, would greatly increase the rate of consumption, and it is altogether likely that upwards of 450 tons of coal would be burned daily in driving the great ship at the utmost power of her engines—rather more than from 180 to 240 tons, which the newspapers here have variously stated as her allowance at 16 knots.

The second conclusion which the trial trip establishes is, that the *Great Eastern* was not commenced in accordance with sound commercial or scientific principles, that she is no vital improvement upon, but simply an exaggeration of old fashions, and that her failure to cheapen transport by reason of any other feature except her size, should have been foreseen and avoided. Her simple attributes of extent has, of course called out some excellent details and workmanship, and in itself will at some day be exactly what is wanted. We all hope it is not in advance of the age; but the preservation of old and expensive processes and details, on a scale which will only quadruple the cost of failure, should it occur, detracts from the merit and splendor of the enterprise. There is not an honest and practical marine engineer in Christendom who has had to do, in his experience, with the development of any of the leading improvements of the day in marine machinery—not one who will deny that had one-half of the cost of the *Great Eastern* been judiciously spent in perfecting some of the improvements, the other half would have built a vessel whose fame and success would have stamped the very age with its name. Had such an attempt been attended with misfortunes, everybody would have sympathized with its originators, helped them on, and hoped for better luck; and success would have come, if there is any reliance to be placed on the great truths of nature and science. Surface condensation, allowing the use of small light boilers, high steam and economical engines, better materials and better combustion—these are the elements of revolution in ocean navigation—not the building of Great Easterns—the simple multiplication of things that are known to be bad and costly, without an attempt at improvement. Therefore I believe that the public sympathy with the "liberal spirit," which has urged forward this "splendid enterprise," though it may probably be hearty, will not be painfully extreme, at the dampened prospects of the great ship company.

Really great and peculiarly interesting as the *Great Eastern* really is—a fact which we shall be likely to bear in mind—let us never for a moment forget that such enterprises stand in the way of real improvement, by absorbing the money, and betraying the confidence so deeply needed for better purposes.

TUBAL CAIN.

POLITICAL TOPICS IN LONDON.

New Turn in the Italian Question—Kossuth in England—Mr. Cobden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

An important change in the aspect of Italian affairs, in the opinion of the best-informed persons here, has occurred since I last wrote to you. Russia and Prussia have pronounced in very decisive terms against Austria's being allowed to reinstate the old rulers of the Duchies by force. The motives that inspire them are very different, but their jealousy of Austria is equal, and their desire for her humiliation beyond the Alps, the same.

The Czar and his family continue to draw closer the ties that connect them with the House of Savoy; and though for some months there seemed to be "a cooling off" between them, arising from doubts entertained at St. Petersburgh as to the real intentions of LOUIS NAPOLEON in Central Italy, in proportion as these misgivings have subsided, the disposition has revived on the part of Russia to see the power of Austria completely broken in the Peninsula. Her statesmen also perceive that by making her influence once more felt in sympathy with the views of Piedmont, she may aid in extinguishing any lingering hopes of French aggrandisement in the person of Prince NAPOLEON—*Plit-Jerome*, as he is called. The long-cherished dreams of Prussia, regarding the head-ship of Germany, are manifestly once more uppermost in her foreign and domestic policy. The Duke of SAXE-COBURG has been instigated to become a sort of pioneer in the direction of what is enigmatically termed "federal reform," but which in reality means the disintegration of the political system of Germany, as settled by the Congress of Vienna, and the reconstruction of the national constitution on a Republican basis, excluding all non-German elements. The tendency of such a new federal pact would unquestionably be to diminish the importance (small as it is already) of the minor courts and governments, and practically to give Prussia the *hegemony* or leadership in military matters her princes have so long coveted. The English Government readily enters into these projects. Prince ALBERT sees in them the increased power of his son-in-law, the expectant sovereign of Prussia; and the Whig Ministry naturally favor whatever promises the spread of constitutional ideas and forms in Germany. On this ground, and for the sake of these objects, a better understanding has been come to between the Court and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was at first highly distasteful to them as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE go entirely with the noble member for London in these respects, and I was told yesterday by a mutual friend, who has had opportunities of learning accurately Mr. GLADSTONE's sentiments regarding Reform, that he is not indisposed to move onward now in that direction. To return, however, to the point at which I set out—Italy's prospects are thus brightening in various quarters. So it is certain there was but one real danger, namely, that in pique at the neglect of his advice about his cousin, LOUIS NAPOLEON might once more seek the friendship of Austria and Rome. Of the good will of the latter he has often shown himself to be highly solicitous, and his fear of making an open quarrel with the Vatican alone restrained his anger, the other day, when replying to the somewhat threatening speech addressed to him by the Archbishop of Bordeaux. Nevertheless, he contrived to utter words of warning that have struck dismay into the ultra-Montainists everywhere. He tells the Papal government plainly that he will not much longer act as its protector, and that its future existence as a temporal power must depend upon its fulfillment of its duties to its subjects, better than it has hitherto done. I have often heard it said by personal friends of this strange man, that the two points on which he avowed his standing dissent from his uncle's policy, were a desire at all times to avoid quarrelling with the Holy See, and a like resolution never to break, if possible, with England. For ten years he has contrived to maintain both these principles of policy, because they were in no way incompatible; but the British government now urge him vehemently to make clean work of it in Italy, and he avows himself weary and disgusted with the obstinate refusal of Rome to make any concessions that would save the point of honor for him, were he to throw his shield once more over its weakness.

M. KOSSUTH has returned to England. He has recovered his equanimity, and speaks without asperity of the French Emperor. He acquits him of bad faith to the Hungarians, but of course treats the peace of Villafranca as for the time ruinous to the hopes of his country. He does not, perhaps say, (but I am assured by one who seldom has misled me about any matter of fact in which he speaks confidently) that at the last interview M. KOSSUTH had with LOUIS NAPOLEON before the battle of Solferino, the Emperor said emphatically, "Remember I cannot bid you tell your countrymen to rise in revolt until I get to Venice, for I do not know whether I may not have to conclude the war before I am half way thither." It is stated that the French were to send 40,000 men into Hungary when they had obtained possession of that City.

There are letters in town from Count CAVOUR, who writes in high spirits. He was asked the other day to become President of the Commission about to be named, to report upon a new Electoral Law for the lately annexed territories. His reply was, "This or anything else you like to put me to do, by which I can serve the cause for which I have toiled so constantly and so long."

There are rumors of the army of the King of Naples being ordered to enter the States of the Church, in order to cooperate with the Papal troops in an attack on Bologna. GARIBALDI and FANTI express their hopes that they may commit so palpable a blunder, which would at once justify them in throwing an expedition into the Two Sicilies, and raising there like wise the standard of revolution.

The Spanish Government have got significant hints from both our Government and that of France, that they had better devote their undivided attention to the chastisement of the pirates of Barbary, and not attempt to meddle in the strifes of the Italians.

Mr. COBDEN, who has been in town this last fortnight, is going to spend the Winter with his family in Paris. He is not disposed to embark actively in any political agitation just now. He tells his friends in private that he does not think the middle classes of the country are prepared to move sincerely in favor of further enfranchisement, and without their aid in times of peaceful prosperity, he thinks nothing important can be achieved. He is, therefore, for waiting the course of events, and not prematurely undertaking any new party organization. Respecting China he is stronger than ever; and to-day we have Capt. LAMBERT, the son of the Bishop of Durham, who was in Admiral HOPE's flotilla, and who has returned hence wounded, publicly sustaining the opinion that Mr. BROUN was all in the wrong. The *Times* may try to throw their ridicule on this view, but it is our opinion that it is widely entertained among all classes of the community here.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

The Losses at Solferino—Medical Topics—Meeting of the Friends of the Late American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859.

Why is it, even when a war is popular, and when every one knows that victories are only to be gained by a great sacrifice of human life, that Generals will persist in concealing the number of their losses? Is this world so dishonest, so afraid to look its own life in the face, that all cotemporary history must forever be a lie? Are our children only to be trusted with the sacred privilege of telling the truth on our own epoch?

Three days after the battle of Solferino, when the number of missing men in each corps must have been officially counted at headquarters, a detailed report of the battle issued from Cavriana, and was published to the world in the *Moniteur*, which placed the number of casualties on the French side at fifteen thousand, and on that of the Piedmontese at six thousand, making a total of twenty-one thousand for the allied army. This, then, is the figure the Emperor NAPOLEON gives to history. It is the figure that has been officially accepted, and which has formed the data for the thousands of comparisons, discussions and disputes on the late campaign. But we have now other data more in accordance with the facts. You will recollect, Mr. Editor, that on the afternoon of the battle, French officers estimated their loss at twenty-five thousand men, in killed and wounded, and that this was our own estimate, drawn from our observations on the spot.

Since that period I have seen nothing to convince me that this estimate was too high; and now, on the contrary, I have just met in an Italian medical journal an official statement from one of the principal surgeons of Brescia, Dr. BARTOLOMEO GUALLA, which shows that instead of 21,000 as the Allied loss at Solferino, in killed and wounded, it ought to be about 45,000! Dr. GUALLA gives the following statistics: After the battle of Solferino thirty-seven hospitals were opened at Brescia. The number of French wounded who entered these hospitals was 17,345: of Italians, 13,950; of Austrians, 1,612. Total wounded in the hospitals of Brescia, 32,916. *This is for Brescia only.* Now if you will recollect that large numbers who were mortally wounded died at the towns of Castiglione, Lonato, Desenzano, Montechiaro, and other places between the battlefield and Brescia, and that very many of those treated in these villages and entered into a state of convalescence there, never entered the Brescia hospitals at all, the total of casualties ought to be increased on the statistics of Dr. GUALLA some five or six thousand for the Allied arms; and thus we arrive at a total of losses for the Allied arms of about 45,000. It is true, that by the 5th of July the hospitals of Castiglione were evacuated; but those of Desenzano had wounded men as late as the 10th of July, while at the City of Bergamo, further away from the battle-field than Brescia, there were eleven hundred wounded men.

Of the 32,916 wounded men received into the hospitals of Brescia, 1,273 (according to Dr. GUALLA) died, 26,038 were discharged cured, and the balance 5,605, are either in a state of convalescence, or have wounds which have degenerated into chronic sores and have been sent to their families or to the military hospitals of Paris.

Dr. GUALLA adds the following medical statistics There were 451 amputations performed in the hospitals of Brescia; 14 disarticulations, or amputations at the joints; 4 operations with the trephine, (boring the cranium,) of which 3 were cured and 1 died; and 76 cases of tetanus, (an accident which sometimes follows operations, and of which one of the symptoms is lock-jaw,) of which 8 were cured and 68 died.

Now, since the French Government has thus far concealed from the public the facts in regard to the losses at the battle of Solferino, I propose to fix here finally and irrevocably an approximative figure of those losses, based upon the statistics of Dr. GUALLA and upon my own observations the day of the battle and for a fortnight succeeding that event. *Of the French*—Wounded that entered the hospitals of Brescia, 17,345; wounded that convalesced or died in other towns and villages, 2,500; dead on the field of battle, 5,000; total, 24,845, or say 25,000. *Of the Piedmontese*—Wounded that entered the hospitals of Brescia, 13,959; wounded that convalesced or died in other towns and villages, 2,000; dead on the field of battle, 4,000; total, 19,959, or say 20,000. Grand total of losses for the allied army, in killed and wounded, 45,000.

The number of dead bodies found on the field of battle has never been stated officially in any reports yet published. The approximate figures assumed above will not be considered too high in proportion to the number of wounded. To these ought to be added about 3,000 deaths of wounded men—a low figure—since the battle, and thus we have a total of deaths from the battle of Solferino, in the ranks of the allied army of 14,000 men.

Of the casualties in the Austrian army we know absolutely nothing upon which we can place reliance. We learn from travelers that their hospitals were crowded with wounded, and we know that, all things being equal, an army that retreats can fire fewer shots than an army that advances. At Solferino the whole Austrian army retreated during sixteen hours over the ground between Castiglione and the Mincio, a distance of eight miles, and must have had many men shot in the back; and when the back is turned there is no longer an equilibrium between the two destructive forces; instead of 1=1 it is then 2=0.

The above figures will give a better idea than we have yet had of the magnitude of the great closing battle of the Italian campaign. The reader must have remarked that the official reports have never yet spoken but in vague terms of the numbers of combatants on both sides on that day. They content themselves with the unsatisfactory assertion that they contended against superior forces. But if there were 45,000 casualties on the victorious side, and as many and perhaps a fifth more on the other, it is tolerably sure that four hundred thousand men, at least, were engaged in the battle, and probably more. It is a little singular that the War Departments of the respective countries do not publish faithful and complete statistics on this subject.

The statistics of Dr. GUALLA on tetanus brings to mind that I have not yet referred to the alleged discovery of a remedy for this terrible affection. Dr. VELLA, of Turin, conceived the idea this Summer, in treating a case of lock-jaw, of administering as an experiment, the curarina, a powerfully poisonous alkaloid obtained from the Woorara-tree (*Lasiostoma Cursre*) of South America. This poison was first, I believe, brought to the notice of European savans by the late Prince CHARLES BUONAPARTE, who, four or five years ago made elaborate experiments with it in this city, aided by young Dr. JOHN W. GREEN, of New-York. These experiments proved that while this substance was a powerful *toxique* absorbed into the blood through abrasions of the skin, its effects were much less notable if ingested into the stomach and submitted to the action of the gastric juice. Moreover it was discovered that when thus ingested, this substance acted directly upon the nervous system, and more particularly upon the motor nerves, determining an absolute relaxation of the muscular contractions under the control of these nerves. This quality of the *curare* was remarked by Dr. VELLA, and suggested to him the idea of employing it in the treatment of tetanus. His first and only experiment thus far was successful. But tetanus sometimes yields to other remedies, and sometimes terminates favorably without the use of any remedies; so that the Academy of Medicine of Paris, to whom was addressed the observations of the Italian surgeon, refused to accept the curare as a specific for this terrible disease, until further experiments had been made. Three other experiments have since been made, two of which failed and one succeeded, and as these experiments will be largely multiplied, we shall soon know what estimate to place upon the discovery of Dr. VELLA.

I have also neglected to speak till now of the famous disinfecting agent of Messrs. CORNE & DEMAUZ; the mixture of coal tar and plaster of Paris. The quality claimed for this mixture is that of immediately disinfecting suppurating sores, no matter of what extent or malignity, of bringing about a healthy action by the ready absorption of the liquids, and a gentle stimulus to the parts. It is, in fact, a discovery of the first importance, if its inventors do not claim too much for it. It was tried extensively upon the wounded French soldiers at Milan, and we have the testimony of Baron LARREY and Marshal VAILLANT to its marvelous effects. Since then no other remedy is used in Paris, in these cases, but here the effect is not so uniformly good as was at first anticipated. Nevertheless, it is the best remedy in use, and is destined to enter the materia medica as a valuable addition to this class of remedies.

I mention this subject here more particularly because, owing to the dry climate of the United States, such a remedy is more useful there than here; and since the remedy is simple and susceptible of universal application, it ought to come into universal use. The medical journals have, no doubt, already published the formula, as the remedy has been before the public since the month of May. Some indifferent success here, however, has been attributed to an imperfect mixture, and the hospitals can now only use the mixture made by the two inventors themselves, Messrs. CORNE and DEMAUZ. Something like fifty applications have been offered to the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medicine in favor of priority of invention, or in favor of other alleged better remedies; but, unfortunately for the inventors, their remedy has a powerful protector in both these learned bodies in the person of Dr. VELPEAU.

A growing subject of alarm in France is the frequent death within the last year of individuals bitten by a certain kind of fly. The death is certain and rapid if the bite is not immediately treated and cauterized, either with the actual cautery or with some active caustic substance. Deaths have taken place most frequently in from four to twenty-four hours, and with much the same symptoms as from the bite of venomous snakes. It is supposed that the poisons, in order to produce such instantaneous and powerful effects on the human body, must have recently fed upon some decayed animal matter.

You will perceive, by the published proceedings in *Galignani's Messenger*, that a meeting of American citizens was held in this place yesterday, at the American Chapel, to express sympathy and respect for the late lamented Judge MASON, American Minister at Paris. The resolutions, which I subjoin, are correct, with the exception of the omission of the titles of the deceased, a fault, perhaps, in the printer:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove JOHN Y. MASON from the world wherein he occupied a most eminent place; we, the citizens of the United States at this present time sojourning in Paris, the better to honor his memory, to express our sense of his public services, and to testify our sorrow at his departure from this life, have assembled together in public meeting, and unanimously adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That JOHN Y. MASON, by his unselfish, patriotic, and lifelong services in various offices of fidelity and trust in his native Commonwealth and under the Federal Government, justly commands the gratitude of every American citizen.

Resolved, That the Americans here present express their sincere grief for this national loss, as well as their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased at the affliction it has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit upon them.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to lay a copy of these proceedings before the family of the late J. Y. MASON, here in the Department of State at Washington, and before the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, the Richmond *Inquirer*, and *Galignani's Messenger*.

The meeting was quite large, and united, besides a few Englishmen and Frenchmen, a considerable number of Americans who occupy high political positions. On the motion of Mr. [illegible], United States Consul at Paris, the Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of South Carolina was called to the Chair, Mr. STEWART was then named Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. SMILEY opened the meeting with prayer. Col. PEYTON addressed the meeting, on taking the Chair, and recalled, in a feeling manner, the high political and social virtues of the deceased. A Committee of Five, on resolutions, was named, as follows: Dr. McDOWELL, of Missouri; Hon. Carroll Spence, of Baltimore, Minister to Constantinople; the Hon. Mr. FOX, of Alabama, Minister to Belgium; Gov. Dyer, of Rhode Island; and Gen. Gansevoort, of New-York. On presenting the resolutions of condolence, Dr. McDOWELL pronounced an interesting eulogy of the deceased, giving a history of his youth, and of the various public functions he had exercised. The resolutions were seconded by the Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, in a short and eloquent speech, and he in turn was followed by the Hon. Mr. CLINGMAN, Senator from North Carolina; then Gov. DYER of Rhode Island, was called upon, and made a neat and appropriate speech; he was followed by the Hon. Mr. KEITT of South Carolina, and by Mr. TIFFANY of St. Louis, all eulogizing in warm and generous terms the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased. The meeting then, on motion, adjourned. The Hon. Mr. EUSTIS, member of Congress from Louisiana, Mr. BRWERLY TUCKER, Consul at Liverpool, and the Irish patriot, JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., were present at the meeting.

The American colony, united thus in the afternoon to do honor to the memory of their lamented Minister, were again found in the evening at a grand Concert at the Hotel du Louvre, given by two of their country women, Madame LORINI WHITING of Boston, and Miss HINKLEY of Albany. These ladies, both of whom have acquired a considerable reputation abroad for their musical talents, were assisted by M. GRAZIANI and M. SALABERT. The Concert was numerously attended, and the execution of the various pieces warmly applauded. MALAKOFF.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

The feature of importance in the political news by this arrival is the announcement in the semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Paris that a European Congress will shortly meet. The article in the *Constitutionnel* states that the only question remaining to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt. The contracting Powers being agreed on all other points, the early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conferences will be submitted to the Congress, the assembling of which all the European Powers are agreed upon.

From the Paris Correspondent of Le Nord.

I learn that the signing of the treaty of peace at Zurich may be looked on as decidedly adjourned for the moment, in consequence of difficulties raised by Austria, and which could not be removed by Prince METTERNICH at Biarritz. The last conversation of the Austrian Ambassador with the Emperor took place in the presence of the Prince of Oldenburg and of Lord COWLEY. Prince METTERNICH developed at length the reasons for which Austria insisted on the necessity of reproducing in the treaty of peace the preliminaries of Villafranca as regards the recall of the Archdukes; it was true, he said, that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had undertaken not to employ force to reëstablish the dispossessed members of his family, but the principle that they should be recalled was not stipulated at Villafranca without good reasons, and it ought, therefore, to be maintained and respected in the definitive treaty of peace. The Emperor replied, that since the time of the peace of Villafranca the populations had pronounced with such unanimity and energy against the return of the Archdukes as to constitute a *fait accompli* which both justice and the most vulgar prudence required to be taken into account; and he asked what was the use of mentioning in the definitive treaty that the Princes were to be recalled if that measure could not be carried out? Annexation, he added, was an act of another kind, and Europe would be free in a Congress to accept or reject it, without exciting fatal conflicts. Prince METTERNICH was not convinced by these observations, and declared that Austria would not sign the treaty of peace if it were not in accord with the preliminaries of Villafranca. The treaty is not, however, contrary thereto, since France only consented to the return of the Dukes if it could be accomplished by the will of the populations; but did not undertake to effect it by forces. Prince METTERNICH added that he profoundly regretted the incident, which would adjourn the renewal of amicable relations between France and Austria. The Emperor begged the Austrian diplomatist to communicate to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH the grave motives which, under present circumstances, should induce him not to seek the sense of the basis of Villafranca by exaggerating them. It was on these terms, if I am well informed, that Prince METTERNICH left the Emperor of the French.

DICTATOR FARINI ON THE MURDER.

The latest accounts from Parma intimate that justice was being done for the murder of Count ANVITI. A large number of arrests had been made, including, it was believed, all the principal parties implicated in the assassination. Arrests continued to be made, but the town was quite tranquil.

A proclamation had been issued by Dictator FARINI, wherein the crime is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy has risen through the noble and devoted conduct of its echs to the esteem of all civilized nations, and the public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained. The Dictator says:

"I am invested by the people to protect its rights and before all, that of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonored. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standard of civilization and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifices of their life, and not where their house is furnished. The heart of VICTOR EMANUEL has been afflicted by this dreadful event; he is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle-field, which knows how to maintain liberty for itself as well as to procure it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country."

Another energetic proclamation, in the same sense, was published by Gen. FANTI.

English Investments in the United States.

The London *Times*, in its City Article of the 14th ult., commenting on the difficulties encountered by Englishmen in search of investments, says:

"America, which might at this juncture have afforded the most suitable field for the employment of British capital, to the advantage not merely of the two countries, but of the world, is at present not to be seriously named as a competitor for our financial confidence. *Her speculative securities were thought a year or two ago to have reached the point of greatest danger, but the past twelve months have shown that such was not the case.* New-York writers will probably attribute this to any but the true cause, yet they will scarcely attempt to demonstrate that British capitalists, to whom millions of dollars in State bonds are held, would be so long as even credibility could hold on. Canadian investments, owing to the latest experiences of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway lines, are not much removed from the ordinary American category."

The *Times* continues: "That no outlet of any magnitude for our capital or enterprise is likely for some time to offer itself, and that Government and railway stock must continue to increase in demand with the commercial prosperity of the country taken as a whole, or some signs of war cruise alarm, or private love alarmed the money power, where the public, more as disposed, will rush into any novel investment that may be concocted for them."

Miscellaneous Facts.

The Tuscan Cabinet has ordered the exequatur to be canceled in the case of a Leghorn merchant, M. BIRD, Acting American Consul at that seaport, and a dispatch has been sent to President BUCHANAN, explanatory of the act, and professing the utmost cordiality to the great American Republic. Signor BIRD is alleged to have outstepped his functions, and outraged the neutrality of the United States by sanctioning, as a being, that given at Monte Nero, the baptism of Prince PONIATOWSKI, such baptism being not of a personal, but openly political character.

The following paragraph, from a London journal, will be of interest to naturalized citizens of the United States:

"It may be remembered that some time ago a young Hanoverian, named EBNER, who had been naturalized a citizen of the United States, to which he went some years ago with his parents, was, on his paying a visit to Hanover, arrested, and ordered to perform the military service in the army to which he had been called. But he claimed exemption as an American citizen, and the United States Government having supported his pretentions, the Hanoverian Cabinet has just set him at liberty."

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have purchased the Glasgow and New-York Company's steamers *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, and will, therefore, be enabled to give increased accommodation between England, Ireland and America.

The remains of the late Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the eminent English engineer, are to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

The following paragraph is from the Plymouth *Journal*: "We learn that in consequence of ill health, THOMAS WARD FOX, Esq., having lately applied to his Excellency, President BUCHANAN, to be pleased to transfer the honorable appointment of Consul for the United States for this port to his son, THOMAS W. FOX, Jr., this gentleman has received the appointment as held by his father, accompanied with the assurance of the most entire satisfaction of the Government at Washington of the faithful discharge of the duties of the Consulate by Mr. FOX, Sen., during the long period of forty years he held the office."

It seems that Belgian and French vessels, as well as American, have been fined into by the Spaniards in Tarifa. The Brussels *Independance* publishes a letter on the subject which may explain the mistake that has occurred. This note goes to prove that all the blame falls on the captains of the vessels, who had evidently disregarded the maritime laws and regulations, and shows that the Spanish authorities only acted as they had a right to do.

A telegram from Trieste states that an American frigate has arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murder committed there three years ago.

Very Latest by the Persia.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The gloom which prevailed yesterday in the Stock Exchange, has been dissipated to-day by a buoyancy, the result being a general improvement. Consols have risen ¼@⅜ ₰ cent., and the new Indian Loan ¼ ₰ cent.

British Railway Stocks were especially strong, all the markets closed firm at the best point of the day. There was a good demand for money to-day, and although the best bills were discounted in some quarters at 2¼@2⅜ ₰ cent., several of the principal establishments could scarcely be prevailed upon to accept business below the bank minimum.

No gold was sent into or withdrawn from the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City Article of the same date says:

"English funds opened this morning with general symptoms of revival, and have again increased in strength during the day from the article in the *Constitutionnel*, intimating that all the leading Powers in Europe are about to take part in a Congress for the adjustment of the Italian question.

The supply of capital from the payment of the dividends led to a further demand for Indian Securities, and also to a slight rise in Exchequer Bills, it being difficult to find employment for money upon any terms in the Stock Exchange. The final price from Paris this evening shows a full recovery from the Fall of ½ ₰ cent., which took place yesterday.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a demand for bills upon Amsterdam and Hamburg, a slight improvement took place in the rate on Paris, the quotations on Austrian were less favorable to that Empire.

In the produce markets, during the week, transactions were moderate, and there is still a want of animation. The most prominent feature has been a partial revival in demand for sugar.

The railway market has shown increased strength, and closed at a very general advance, averaging 12 ₰ cent.

The aggregate traffic returns of the United Kingdom last week, show an increase of £43,050 over last year."

LARGE FAILURE IN RUSSIA.

The firm of P. ALEXEIEFF & Co., of Moscow, has failed. They have had heavy transactions in sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. Liabilities estimated considerably over half a million sterling. It is asserted, however, that their assets will be sufficient to cover the whole although not immediately available. Their losses are supposed to have been caused by a speculation, but they have had nothing to do with the recent operations in tallow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen, on the 16th ult., opened the aqueduct which is to convey water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow, a distance of 37 miles. The Queen made a reply to the address of the Corporation of Glasgow. It raised furiously, except during the performance of the ceremony. Her Majesty leaves Edinburg for the South at 9 this morning. The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 15th.

The Admiralty have issued orders to four of the leading ship-building firms for the construction of an iron-cased steam frigate similar to that now building at the Thames iron works. This steam frigate is rapidly progressing, the keel having been laid down and the bulkheads for the water tight compartments being considerably advanced.

Commercial Intelligence by the Jason.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 17—P. M.

The cotton market continues steady; the sales of Saturday and to-day foot up 16,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet, but steady, at Friday's rates.

The Provision market is dull, and without special change.

The Produce market is generally unaltered.

There have been no arrivals of vessels from America.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 96@96½ for money and account.

[Advertisement.]

POLITICAL.

Manifesto of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association to their Fellow-Citizens of the State and Country.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association, held on the 18th inst., a Committee was [illegible] to prepare, on motion of Mr. ROSS in FRANCE, "to collect the details of the history of the affair at Harper's Ferry, and if it prove that there be any connection between the conspirators and any political body of the North, that ——— sum of money be appropriated to disseminate the facts, and to enable them to our Southern brethren our utter condemnation of the instigators of the movement."

In accordance with this resolution, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. WILLIS HENMAN, ROSS FRANCIS and S. L. M. BARLOW, submitted, at a meeting which was convened on the 20th inst., the following address to the people for consideration. It was unanimously resolved that it should be printed in pamphlet form and in the newspapers, and extensively circulated, under the authority of the Democratic Vigilant Association, whose Executive Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Wells Sherman,	Silas S. Higgins,
James Lee,	Isaac Townsend,
Algernon S. Jarvis,	Stephen Johnson,
E. M. Whitlock,	Joel Conklin,
Charles A. Lamont,	Schuyler Livingston,
Joel Wolfe,	T. T. Sowter,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,	Benjamin H. Field,
Reuben Withers,	Moses Taylor,
George J. Forrest,	Royal Phelps,
R. W. Cooper,	E. K. Collins,
Arthur Leary,	William T. Coleman,
George C. Collins,	John V. Brower,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John W. Colles,
John McKeown,	Henry Chevalier,

Thos. F. Young.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The community was thrown into consternation, on the 17th instant, by the appalling intelligence that a formidable outbreak, headed by Northern Abolitionists, had broken out at Harper's Ferry in Virginia, with the avowed object of overturning the constituted authorities of the State, to raise an insurrection against their masters. It resulted in the sacrifice of valuable lives and the destruction of private property to the immense; but it failed of success, and the men and those who actively participated in it, were either killed or taken prisoners. But the expectations of its leaders have been fulfilled, a portion of the Southern States remain now to endure the scourge of a hideous uprising of insolvency and ignorance against civilization, attended by fearful deeds of blood, rapine and outrage, which, it dictates the imagination to dwell upon.

Short-lived and contracted in locality as the Harper's Ferry rebellion was, such deep and far-reaching results, for good or evil, cannot fail to spring from it that it is essential for every conservative citizen to understand its true import. We therefore request a careful perusal of the following outline of its history, and that every one who cherishes the peace and welfare of his country, will ponder over the truths it teaches before, during or after the coming election. It will appear that Northern Abolitionists have long contemplated a war of races; that preparations for it have been slowly and deliberately made; that the recent invasion of the South was not intended

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Southern Democracy Pledged to Non-Intervention and Territorial Sovereignty, as the Means to Non-Agitation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE never spoke more truly than when he declared, on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe, in 1856, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by the Congress of the United States as a measure for future protection, non-intervention and non-agitation upon the subject of Slavery. Popular Sovereignty is the Democratic Platform, and the Democratic Party was instituted and pledged to maintain it. With the passage of that act, and the Democratic party, the battle-ground of Freedom, all realize in Nebraska. No Democratic politician can be found who will not proclaim that to be the fact. Even Republicans admit it. Even Abolitionists seem to suppose.

But what is the condition of society in that Territory, and in the same condition of society in the United States. Such is the question now to be settled with the States, subject only to the power of a volcano, and by which the largest portion of the Democratic party are to be governed in their action. Will they be governed by the Democratic platform, and all of any stimulus by sympathy or any party, at a renewal of quarrels about Slavery, agitation, Abolitionism or Opposition, may now, without duplicity, adopt and declaration also men like Geo. W. Jones and Sam. Houston are pledged to this Douglas exposition of their "great act of 1854." They are bound to resist all of Opposition to the Douglas and Democratic, bad, to speak, with the people of the Territories, bad, to use the words of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Compare them sentences. Compare them accurately with the plain declaration of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Carefully examine the arguments for or against the position of those parties in the Cabinet and made to the people.

The plain proposition of the Douglas Democracy is, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. Mr. Douglas holds that a Territorial Legislature may exclude Slavery by any unfriendly legislation. Mr. Douglas holds that the Supreme Court of the United States has no power to revise such legislation. Mr. Douglas holds that "fugitives from service" are to be delivered up only by such local law as the people of a Territory may choose to enact or withhold. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may tax Slave property higher than land, or exempt it altogether from taxation. Mr. Douglas holds that a Territorial Legislature may refuse to pass laws for the protection of Slave property altogether. Mr. Douglas holds that a Territorial Legislature may establish Slavery in a Territory, or may prohibit it altogether. Mr. Douglas holds that a Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has no power to revise its action. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the people of the United States have no power to prevent it. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with a violation of the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with a violation of the Dred Scott decision, or with a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with a violation of the Dred Scott decision, or with a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of his own peculiar construction of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with a violation of the Dred Scott decision, or with a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of his own peculiar construction of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of the Democratic party platform of 1856. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with a violation of the Dred Scott decision, or with a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of his own peculiar construction of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of the Democratic party platform of 1856, or with a violation of his own peculiar construction of the Democratic party platform of 1856. Mr. Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislature may do all this, and that the Democratic party must support him in doing it, or be charged with bad faith to the Cincinnati platform, or with a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with a violation of the Dred Scott decision, or with a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of his own peculiar construction of the Constitution of the United States, or with a violation of the Democratic party platform of 1856, or with a violation of his own peculiar construction of the Democratic party platform of 1856, or with a violation

GENERAL MARKETS.

EXPRESSES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FURNITURE.

MACHINERY.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—The Elections—Absent Man and Crushed.

WINTER GARDEN—Rose Chesebro vs. Fawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATER—Poor Man of the Olden Time.

NEW BOWERY THEATER—Orange Girl of Venice—Boy of Ot, or, The Stolen Minority—Georgia Scenes.

NATIONAL THEATER—Puritan and Exiled Prince—Jacques & Rousseau—My Female Cousin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Duke Gull at the Bal Masque; Gen. Tom Thumb. Evening: Same Performance.

WHEATLEY'S FRANÇAIS—Les Chocottes de Père Marin—Tambour Enfant.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Faust.

BUSHNELL'S GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HARMONY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 596 Broadway—Washington Receiving his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Jason*, from Galway on the afternoon of Oct. 17, arrived at St. Johns on Monday evening. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the American Minister, Mr. WARD, has been courteously received and entertained at Pekin; and that he had strong hopes of sending home the ratified treaty by the next steamer. Nothing further had transpired as to the Zurich Conference. The statement, however, that France was prepared to exact indemnity from Piedmont for the expenses of the late war is officially contradicted. The *Persia*, as announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday, brought news to the 15th inst. The most important trait of the political intelligence thus received is an announcement made by the Paris *Constitutionnel*, that a treaty of peace is expected to be speedily signed at Zurich, and that a European Congress will forthwith be held. It is represented, *per contra*, that the *Constitutionnel*, in spite of its official character, is not always correct in its statements. But, be this as it may, the general announcement is corroborated by the Paris Correspondent of the London *Post*, who states that "the Congress which is to follow the Conference at Zurich has been summoned, and that all the Great Powers, including England, will be represented. The general news, by the *Persia*, is unimportant. At Paris, on the 13th inst., a meeting of American citizens assembled in the American chapel to express their regret at the death of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON. Col. PRESTON, of South Carolina, presided; and a warm eulogium of the deceased Minister was pronounced by that gentleman, by Mr. MACDOWELL, by Mr. SPENCE, recently the American Envoy at Constantinople, and others. Resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting were adopted. The *Great Eastern*, in regard to which our special correspondent furnishes further particulars of great scientific and commercial interest, continues to engage the attention of the London Press. The *Times* reflects what appears to be the general conviction, namely, that the great ship is a great failure; that it is, in fact, a magnified instance of all the defects it was designed to cure. In regard to her departure for America, the dispatch from the *Jason* announces the event as fixed for Oct. 26.

The Harper's Ferry tragedy is rapidly proceeding to its *denouement*. COOK, BROWN's fugitive Lieutenant, was yesterday arrested in Franklin County, Penn., his captors being DANIEL LOGAN and CHARLES PITZHUGH, whose claims to celebrity will no doubt be viewed in Virginia as second only to those of PAULDING, and his immortal fellows, who caught ARNOLD. COOK appears to have wandered in the mountains until, exhausted by fatigue and hunger, he sought shelter and food at the nearest village. The population, suspicious of the stranger, and zealous unto slaying for the peace and order of neighboring Commonwealths, responded to the demand by seizing the claimant for hospitality and hurrying him off to Chambersburgh. There his identification was complete. Not only was he recognized by those who had previously known him, but the commission of BROWN was in his pocket, and also a memorandum of the pistol taken from Col. WASHINGTON. These proofs being unanswerable, COOK admitted his identity, and has only indicated where the pistol might be found, but likewise the probable whereabouts of two confederates, whom he had left in the woods. Gov. WISE has already forwarded a requisition to the Executive of Pennsylvania for the surrender of the prisoner. The Grand Jury at Charlestown yesterday inaugurated the trial of the prisoners at that point, by finding bills of indictment against them for inciting servile insurrection, for treason and for murder. BROWN, upon arraignment, made a speech to the Court, begging for two or three days of delay to enable him to acquire physical strength, and also legal counsel from the North. The prosecution, however, resisted the application on several grounds, the most prominent of which were, that it was unjust to the community to keep its nerves on the strain for so long a time; and that the inability of BROWN to speak for himself or to obtain foreign help to speak for him, was an advantage the Commonwealth was entitled to; as otherwise the trial might be made the occasion of exciting and seditious speeches, extremely dangerous at the present juncture. The Court inclined to the opinion that if upon the statement of the jail-physician and officers, BROWN was strong enough to bear the exertion, the trial must proceed. Their testimony was accordingly taken. The telegraph leaves us without other intelligence beyond the circumstance that these witnesses regarded BROWN as in competent health. From Baltimore we learn that a silly rumor, to the effect that a body of armed Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Charlestown, in order to rescue the prisoners, had obtained such credence as to cause a body of troops to be sent from Frederick to meet the invaders. In the meantime the prosecution does not forget the necessity of incriminating as many Northern abettors as their indefatigable assiduity can discover. It has scoured the country surrounding Harper's Ferry in search of documents picked up by the stragglers at the sack of BROWN's house, thus bringing to light many pieces of evidence, some of which appears to be especially conclusive against anybody. A letter of no significance from HORACE GREELEY, and an assurance from a third party that G. B.—perhaps GERRIT SMITH—was good for $4,000 for purposes unnamed, are the latest signal of this remarkable collection.

The steamer *New World* met with a serious accident last evening, while off Fort Washington, on her way to Albany. By the breaking of the connecting rod a portion of her machinery was driven through the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink before the freight or baggage could be removed. The passengers, however, took refuge on the steam-tug *Chief* and on a schooner which happened to be in the vicinity, and were put ashore.

The investigations transpired yesterday in the Committee rooms of the Municipal Government. Before the Investigation into the affairs of the Police was resumed, Capt. DILKES, who attested the correctness of the charges preferred several witnesses against ACKERLY, IRVING and other parties connected with the Police Department, and made further revelations as to his connection with ACKERLY, IRVING and other parties. The case was adjourned. At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration they apportioned to the different counties their quota of the Commutation Fund, amounting to $22,535.75. The arrivals of emigrants during the week numbered one thousand and eighty-seven.

Several mass meetings, whether civic or suburban, in all political meetings, whether civic or suburban, other for nomination or for ratification, were held last evening. At Cooper Institute the Democracy met to ratify its Senatorial, Assembly and Judicial nominations. Among the speakers were Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Corporation Counsel HENRY ANDERSON and ex-Mayor WOOD. The Democrats and Republicans of Brooklyn each ratified their respective party nominations—the former at Concklin's Hall, the latter at Musical Hall. The Republicans were addressed by Senator WILSON and HORACE GREELEY. The Independent Democratic General Committee of this City met at Union Hall, to make a selection of candidates for the support of their section of the Democracy from the candidates nominated by Tammany and Mozart Halls. In all cases where these two organizations had agreed upon a candidate, he was chosen without debate by the Committee. In the case where the Tammany nominee differed from the Mozart, the preference was rather on the side of Tammany. In the Sixth Senatorial District, the Republicans have at last fixed upon their candidate in the person of Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.

The Stock market was active yesterday. It opened with a renewal of the speculation for lower prices noticed the day before, but the turn in the afternoon was in the opposite direction, some outside orders having been induced by the fall in prices. New-York Central closed 80 @ 80¼ cent., and the Western list an improvement of ¼ @ ½ cent. No change in Money affairs. The movement of Bullion from this port by the *Africa*, $1,153,076, and of 66,000 bales of Cotton from the South, has materially increased the supply of Foreign Exchange, and the rates are rather easier.

Of Flour, 24,070 bbls. were received, and 29,150 bbls. sold. Prices of low and medium qualities were a shade firmer. Wheat and Corn were more plenty, and were heavy, with a limited inquiry. Barley was in good request, as were likewise Oats, the principal kinds of Provisions, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Hay, Hops and Rice. Hides, Leather, Metals, Fish, Cotton, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Tobacco, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was inquired for. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 485 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been supplied beyond precedence for a few days past. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular City yards of live animals destined for slaughter reached the following high figures: Beef cattle, 6,118; veal calves, 741; sheep and lambs, 18,064; swine, 12,374; also, 196 milch cows—making a total of 37,493! Total last week, 28,410. We believe an equal number of beef cattle has never before come to this City during a single week—certainly not for several years past. More than 2,000 came in from New-York State alone. At yesterday's General Market the prices of cattle averaged nearly 1c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, below the previous market day, and the closing rates last evening were lower still. Milch cows are decidedly lower, and very dull of sale. Veals about the same as last week. Sheep and lambs are in over supply, and fully 50c. ℔ head lower. Swine are abundant, and ½c. ℔ lb. lower, with an active trade.

John Brown's Work.

Now that the good people of Harper's Ferry have begun to understand that BROWN's foray has really left them alive and their houses standing, they seem about to pass from their first extreme of terror to the opposite extreme of temerity, in estimating the importance and in extracting the lesson of this most extraordinary affair.

When BROWN was lording it over some four or five hundred Virginians with his handful of promiscuous philanthropists, and fulminating the decrees of a Provisional Government from the first national armory of the United States, we were assured by the telegraph that the whole South was one vast powder-magazine, and the whole North a raging prairie-fire sweeping towards its walls. Insurrection in its most formidable shape was everywhere imminent; and the fact that a few fanatics should have dared and for a moment done so much, was held to to be a sufficient reason for believing that the Abolition reapers were ready to enter by thousands into the ripe harvest fields of servile revolt. BROWN is on his trial now; safely caught and caged, the real dimensions of his madly-daring adventure have been sharply drawn, and in a style not very flattering to Virginian valor by Gov. WISE himself; and the veracious telegraph accordingly begins to tell a different tale.

Instead of alarming, we are now requested to understand that the Harper's Ferry outbreak has calmed and greatly consoled the Southern, and especially the Virginian, mind, by proving that there is no danger to be apprehended from the slaves; that they cannot be induced to rise upon their masters; that those of them who were found in the keeping of the rebels had been taken away from their patriarchal homes, like the people of Col. WASHINGTON, by force, and by force detained in the camp of the Liberator.

Assuming the fact to be precisely as it is stated, that not a solitary slave was found in or near Harper's Ferry who either dared or desired to join the insurgents, we must be allowed to suggest to our Southern friends that their inferences are a trifle hasty, and that they should moderate their transports of security if they would avoid falling into follies as gross as those into which they were betrayed by their fears. For in the same breath with which they exultingly proclaim the firm refusal of their negroes to flock about the banner of BROWN, our Virginians explain this refusal by asserting that the said negroes believed Captain BROWN to be no better than a slave-dealer, and suspected him of a design to make them all prisoners, carry them off, and "sell them at the South." So that on the showing of Harper's Ferry itself, the Africans of that district held back from BROWN not because they loved Virginia more but because they loved Louisiana less. They turned their backs on the North Star, not because they would not gladly have followed its liberating light, but because they did not believe it to be the North Star at all, but a deceitful *ignus fatuus* boding new masters and more work, instead of no masters and less work. It must be confessed that pleadings of this sort will hardly make out a very cheerful case for the patriarchal interest. It is, indeed, hardly worth while to indulge in them at all. The Harper's Ferry story, judged on its merits, proves little or nothing of immediate significance, either political or social. It neither establishes the predominance of Abolitionism at the North, nor the security of Slavery at the South. Its related meanings lie far deeper than the surface of events, and will only be developed with time. In and of itself it is simply an angry meteor shot athwart the sky, by which slaveholders and slaves alike seem to have been not unreasonably appalled, and which has startled the North, we feel warranted in saying, quite as thoroughly as the South. It is a portent certainly not to be lightly pondered, that such a grotesquely frightful episode should have been possible in our current history; but if we are to profit by the shock it has administered, we must honestly look the fact in the face, that this occurrence shows us, as nothing else could, what vast possibilities of evil sleep in our angry sectional politics. We have been suffering the extremists of one and another party to go on trading for years in the fiercest of internecine passions as composedly as if no mischief could ever come of such light matters to so great a nation as ours. Mad JOHN BROWN has done the State this service at least, that he has dashed this false and foolish confidence in pieces. If we are not really the blindest people that ever existed, and judicially set apart for destruction, we ought now to begin to see that the most important political work we have to do is to combine as one people in the resolve to put this tremendous social question of slavery out of the reach of partisan agitators. It is a madness, to which the madness of JOHN BROWN was statesmanlike good sense, to trifle any longer in caucuses and conventions with issues so full of the very life's blood of one great section of the Confederacy. The South owes it to herself to press this view of the matter calmly upon the *Northern mind*; and she may rest assured that her appeal to the practical conservatism of the Free States will not be made in vain, if it be made temperately, earnestly and in good faith.

Siege of the City Treasury.

A triangular contest is now being waged between the Mayor, Street Commissioner, and Common Council, on the results of which the safety of the City Treasury must in a great degree depend. The Mayor and Street Commissioner act together in defence of the public funds, and for the maintenance of legal disbursements as provided by the City charter; while, on a test-case suddenly started, two-thirds of the members elected to each Board of our Common Council have embarked on a course having for its apparent object to break down the last barrier between fraudulent contractors and the public appropriations placed by law under charge of the Street Department.

The charter of 1857 is not by any means a perfect instrument; but in reference to the great municipal science known as "Jobbing," it establishes some salutary checks over the action of the Common Council. It provides that when any work is needed by the City, the total cost of which shall exceed $250, the same shall be done by contract with the lowest bidder giving adequate security, and that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments. It scrupulously provides that such work, with full specifications, shall be advertised for at least ten days in the newspapers regularly employed by the Corporation; and that the sealed bids or proposals, made in reply to such advertisements, shall be opened in presence of the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, and the contract then and there "shall be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security."

We have no hesitation in commending these provisions with regard to contracts as the most valuable features—perhaps the only really useful ones—of our City charter. Honestly carried out, and with a few honest men in both Boards of the Common Council, these stipulations would form an entrenchment, impregnable to the assaults of jobbery; but as the charter also provides that "by a three-fourths vote of each Board of the Common Council," work may be ordered to be done "otherwise than by contract," the necessity for electing at least one more than one-fourth of honest men as members of each Board, becomes at once apparent.

Sweep away these restraints of the charter, and bare majorities in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will be able to order the Street Commissioner to make a contract with TERENCE FARLEY or JOHN PETTIGREW, to cart away the spoiled steel pens of the City Hall for an annual payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum may appear a large one for the proposed service, but whoever has watched the operations of the "pool" in the Board of Aldermen, and the "ring" in the Board of Councilmen, will be very far from believing such an estimate and order impossible.

Now, the triangular contest to which we have referred is a direct attempt by two-thirds of the Common Council to accomplish this very result; to break down the restraining provisions of the charter of 1857, and to establish a precedent in which the Common Council shall have enforced on the Street Department a contract made directly by the Common Council for the performance of a specified job, by a specified jobber, at a price specified and fixed by the Common Council, without reference to advertisement, other bidders, or any of the restraints set forth in the disagreeable charter.

The particular case selected by the pool-and-ring Engineers of the Common Council for testing this attempted encroachment on the charter, is in the form of a "Resolution," directing the Street Commissioner to have certain alterations and additions made to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, said work to be done by a person then and there named, at a specified price. As the object in this case appears to be rather to assert a power for future use than to place any very monstrous profit in the pocket of the particular contractor,—the price named is not much more than one-third in excess of what would be fair remuneration for the alterations and additions proposed. But let the precedent of authority in this case be established, and our City Treasury will resemble a pyramid of double-eagles dumped in front of the Five Points Mission House over night, without either guard or bulwark.

The Mayor stepped in to the relief of the Street Commissioner in this emergency, and vetoed the illegal resolution. The pool-and-ring Engineers thereupon became enraged, and by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each Board, the vetoed resolution was again passed over the objections of the Mayor, under the provisions of the amended charter of 1857; and it was, of course, hoped by the parties interested that this demonstration of two-thirds power would quell all Executive resistance. But in the Street Commissioner the Mayor finds an unflinching ally; and the two-thirds veto-entrenchment being abandoned, Capt. SMITH makes his last rally on behalf of civic economy and honesty behind that provision of the charter which demands that the votes of "*three-fourths* of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council" shall be requisite to have any work, exceeding a total of $250, done otherwise than by contract given to the lowest bidder.

Such are the general results of this contest up to the present point, but the various incidents, and the names of the municipal heroes engaged, would fill a bulky volume. A communication from the Street Commissioner, abandoning the two-thirds entrenchment, and falling back on the three-fourths quadrilateral, was voted an insult to the Common Council, and was, on motion of Councilman LENT, "ordered to be returned to the Street Commissioner as not *satisfactory*," which we can very readily understand. It is our pleasure to believe, however, that even should the three-fourths defence be overcome by very large extensions of the "pool" and "ring," there are yet other legal resources which will all in turn be used against the invading Common Council majorities. It is a contest justifying resort to every known expedient of economical warfare, and we trust that the Mayor and Street Commissioner may prove able to hold their own against all the enemies now enlisted in this attempt to unrampart and throw open the City Treasury.

Let it be borne in mind that the famous Loudon job, which cost the City eventually over $200,000, was a case very similar to the one now under consideration, the Common Council having therein ordered the Comptroller to make a contract with LOUDON for a specified piece of land at a specified price. That job was finally consummated in the absence of any valid defence on the part of the Corporation Counsel; but in the case of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, as there is work to be done which falls unquestionably under the Street Department, and as our present Mayor is not the Mayor who sanctioned the LOUDON iniquity, we cannot see how the parties in interest can put through their scheme so long as the Street Commissioner remains in his present frame of mind, determined to uphold the charter and obey his oath of office.

Mazzini and Italy.

MAZZINI's letter to the King of Sardinia, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, consists altogether of advice which, judging from the earnestness of the tone in which it is couched, His Majesty is evidently expected to take as soon as he reads it. Its counsels him to raise an insurrection throughout Italy, throw the French Emperor overboard, bid defiance to Austria, and crack his fingers at the Pope. If he will only do all this, the great agitator is firmly persuaded he would end by being either King of United Italy, or President of the Italian Republic.

It does not require a very lengthened experience of life to know that the persons who are always making blunders themselves, are generally those most lavish of advice for their friends. Nobody patronizes his neighbors, warns them against mistakes, and furnishes them with wise saws and modern instances with half so much unction, or reveals to them in strict confidence so many splendid ways of making money, as your genuine Micawbers. The lame and impotent conclusions to which their own ventures lead them, do not seem to shake their confidence in their own wisdom, or in other people's appreciation of it. Their cheerful expectation that you will invest your last cent in the scheme which they recommend, is never in the least shaken by the knowledge that you have noticed their inability to meet the demands of their washerwoman.

MAZZINI is the Micawber of Italian politics. He believes in himself with such a sublime confidence that he never dreams of other people's doubting him. He is so thoroughly satisfied that he is right, that he cannot conceive of the possibility of any one's requiring better proof of the fact than his own assertion. He is *par excellence* an unsuccessful politician. No man of our day has so steadily kept himself *before the public by dint of long-continued and consistent failing*. He has been thinking and writing and scheming for Italy for thirty years or more, and nothing that he has undertaken for her behalf during that period has been productive of anything but misery and ruin to those engaged in it. He is not a soldier, and nothing that he has yet achieved proves him a statesman. A man of great eloquence, of spotless integrity, and matchless tenacity of purpose, the world knows him to be. No one can endure with more heroism; and if Italy needs a lesson in patience and in loyalty to honest convictions, we cannot point to a better master than he. But we have yet to learn that any of these qualities give him the right to assume the office of adviser-general when the moment of action arrives.

In negotiating, fighting and governing, the King of Sardinia has shown himself to be worthy of the first rank. He has steered his country safe through a thousand perils, and served her with equal fidelity and equal success in the Cabinet and in the field. In short, he has pursued for ten years, in spite of MAZZINI's strenuous opposition and hearty maledictions, a policy which has virtually resulted in MAZZINI's acknowledging him to be the chosen leader of the Italian people. It is VICTOR EMANUEL's wisdom which has given Italy the splendid opportunity which MAZZINI confesses is now within her reach. We do not like to apply so harsh a term as impudence to anything in the conduct of an honest man, who has sacrificed a great deal in a great cause, but we are really at a loss for a fitter word to designate the feeling which has prompted the Ex-Tribune to inflict upon the King the long lecture which has just appeared, and which leads him to suppose that he of all men in the world can instruct the victor of Palestro and San Martino, the "pillar of the nation's hope" long before the war began to abate, in the art of making Italy free. The King may well retort that the history of Sardinia for the last ten years is one long testimony to his sagacity, to his knowledge of Italian wants, and to his ability to meet them. If MAZZINI be asked for a similar certificate of fitness for the post to which he evidently aspires, we fear we should be furnished with nothing better than the green graves of the hundreds who, during his long career, have trusted him implicitly and obeyed him blindly.

A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS.—We published a brief communication from A. D. BANKS, Esq., yesterday morning, concerning the removal by Mr. BUCHANAN of Mr. FARAN, late Postmaster of Cincinnati. This removal has been for a long time threatened, on the ground that Mr. F., as editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was supposed to be devoted to the Presidential interests of Mr. DOUGLAS. It seems, however, from Mr. BANKS' letter that Mr. F. has not been the editor of that paper for some months,—but that Mr. BANKS himself has filled that post. Mr. B. was formerly editor of the Southside (Va.) *Democrat*, in which position he earned a wide reputation for ability, controversial courtesy, and an ultra advocacy of the extreme doctrines of the State rights school. He is now zealously devoted to the interests of Mr. DOUGLAS, and has given a corresponding character to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It is a little singular that Mr. FARRAN should be punished for *his* sins:—but probably as Mr. BUCHANAN could devise no way of reaching the real offender, he visited his wrath upon his immediate predecessor. This is a new kind of vicarious punishment.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE STAGE.—The fillibusters at New-Orleans have, as we expected, been all discharged. The "young men" will now return to the arms of their admiring friends, and we hope stay there. In any case, Mr. BUCHANAN will do us all a favor by setting on foot no more prosecutions against them. The navy and the revenue officers are the persons to prevent fillibustering. The attempts of the United States Courts in that direction were very promising for awhile, but we have tired of them and can laugh no longer. So the managers at Washington must ransack their *repertoire* for a novelty. "Old Brown's" insurrection might do if it were not so tragic. But we are not particular. The entertainment furnished us for some time past has been so SORRY, that anything will seem an improvement.

THE QUEBEC ISLAND QUARANTINE.—Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has written to Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, according to intelligence received on the part of the New-York authorities, of the intention of the late proclamation issued from Trenton concerning the use of certain mud-flats for a dumping-ground. Gov. MORGAN seemed to understand New-Jersey as claiming Oyster Island as Jersey property, and the proclamation as warning all persons to desist from further deposits upon it. This, says Gov. NEWELL, is not the claim. The right of New-York to the general jurisdiction over that Island is conceded, and New-Jersey has never had occasion to contend for its ownership—"which may or may not belong to her." But New-Jersey does claim the "right of property" in the land under the waters lying west of the middle of the Bay of New-York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey, and she claims also the *exclusive* right to regulate the fisheries in those waters. When our Pilot Commissioners grant authority to dump the mud dredged from our slips and docks on the flats south and west of Bedloe's Island, and within the boundaries of New-Jersey, Gov. NEWELL holds that Jersey rights are infringed upon. It is not a question of bounds-ries then, as our Attorney-General supposed when he replied to the communication of Gov. MORGAN, but one of individual trespass for the purpose of creating a nuisance. New-Jersey is not disposed to stand it, and her excellent Governor, in the politest possible terms, intimates that he will hold to a rigid accountability all persons who invade the sovereignty of our sister State and damage the fisheries of her citizens. It is a relief to believe that Gov. NEWELL is right. If that is all, the difficulty is of easy solution; but a boundary quarrel it takes two centuries to settle. We have one of that sort on our Eastern line, which is not quite as near to an amicable arrangement as it was a hundred years ago.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Negotiations with Mexico—Mr. McLane to be Detained for Further Advices—Chances of an Accommodation—The Steamship Philadelphia, at New-Orleans Libeled by Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The TIMES editorial on our relations with Mexico is highly complimented in official circles, and is recognized as foreshadowing with accuracy the *policy of the Administration*. In an interview yesterday between the President and Mr. MCLANE, it was arranged that the latter should remain over, as suggested in the TIMES, until after the arrival of the *Tennessee's* mails, as a hope is entertained that JUAREZ may have partially receded from the position which he has held so tenaciously. Should he do this, Mr. BUCHANAN will meet him in the same spirit. If the *Tennessee* brings no evidence of yielding on the part of the Liberal party in Mexico, Mr. MCLANE will return to Vera Cruz with but little hope of negotiating a treaty. Senor MARA still continues sanguine, though I ascertain that the concessions urged by him upon his Government would not be acceptable to ours should they be granted. The point at issue must be broadly and fairly met. Under the treaty, as proposed, we should have to assume all the responsibility, protect and defend the very existence of the Liberal Government, since President BUCHANAN demands a liberal concession from JUAREZ.

Secretary TOUCEY to-day ordered the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard to have DAVIDSON's new boat apparatus constructed and put on board the practice-ship *Plymouth*, at Annapolis, with a view to testing its merits. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The United States District Attorney at New-Orleans has libeled the steamship *Philadelphia*, and entered a suit to effect her forfeiture to the General Government for violation of the neutrality laws.

There is much activity in the several Departments consequent on the preparation of the statements to accompany the annual reports.

A larger number of members of Congress than heretofore have already made arrangements to have their families with them during the next session.

Attorney-General BLACK has requested the United States District-Attorney of Maine, to furnish all the facts attending the case of Captain HOLMES, in whose behalf an effort is now made to effect the commutation of his sentence for the murder of a sailor on the high seas.

A large number of clergymen, who attended the late Episcopal Convention, paid their respects to the President to-day. The events at Harper's Ferry furnished, in part, the subject of conversation, and the visitors had an opportunity to examine one of the pikes brought to the President by District-Attorney OLIN, from the scene of war.

The propriety of placing stronger guards at the several arsenals and armories has been suggested in various quarters, but it is not probable that any such action will be taken by the War Department.

The protection demanded, through Commander POZER, in Sonora, is such as American citizens are entitled to by virtue of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, but is not intended to cover the surveying operations of Capt. STOUT and party. They were in the employment of a Mexican who had made a contract with Ex-President COMONFORT. Sonora resists the interference of the Federal Government with the lands of that State, and hence the stoppage by Sonora of the surveys.

The Congressional contest in the Sixth District of Maryland is exceedingly animated. Messrs. HOWARD and HAGNER, the opposing candidates, had, at Annapolis last night, a renewal of their former quarrel, when blows were exchanged. Out of this has grown a report that they had a duel.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE STATUS OF HORACE MANN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 99 to 110 receded from its former action on the bill relative to the status of HORACE MANN, and thereby concurred with the Senate, thus allowing the status to be placed on the State House grounds without the approval of another Legislature.

FURNITURE FACTORY DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A fire in Byfield, Mass., this morning, destroyed the cabinet furniture factory of CHAS. S. HOLE & Co., of Boston, with its contents, together with an adjoining dwelling house. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., is $6,000 and on the building $4,000; insured. The factory was well known as the first cotton factory in America.

THE BANK RIVER BANK.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Bank Commissioners to-day applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction on the Bass River Bank, which was granted. It is stated, on the best authority, that the bill holders are amply secured.

New-York State Politics.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY AMERICAN CONVENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The announcement that the American County Convention, held here yesterday, refused to indorse J. C. SPENCE as candidate for Senator, is an error. No such resolution was before that body.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Hon. I. TEEMAIN addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting here last evening, in an able manner.

Sporting Items.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The English cricketers sail from Quebec on Saturday.

Dr. JONES returns to New-York without arranging for a base ball match.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

An exciting game of base ball came off at Ilion

Albany [illegible]

TRANSFER OF [illegible]

PROTEST [illegible]

ARRIVAL [illegible]

[illegible] of the weekly line of Cunard steamers to this port instead of Quebec [illegible] and Spring, commencing with the [illegible] will leave Liverpool for Portland Nov. 5, and Portland for Liverpool Nov. 26.

Kansas Politics.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Democratic State Convention at [illegible] yesterday, nominated SAM MEDARY for Governor, JOHN P. STUCKE for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN A. HALDEMAN for Congress, and Judge WILLIAMS, present Associate Judge, for Chief-Justice.

Maine Politics.

ELECTION OF DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

THOS. D. ROBINSON and CHARLES E. HODGDON were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention by the District Convention at Topsham Indian Corn are strong Douglas men, and strong Douglas resolutions were passed.

INSURANCE COMPANY DISSOLVED.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Indemnity Insurance Company of this city has been dissolved by the Supreme Court, now in session here, and JAMES M. COOK appointed Receiver.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SCHOOL OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—The celebration of the Two Hundredand Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church took place last evening, at the Greenwich Church edifice, in Bleecker-street, corner of West Tenth. The school receives scholars from all the Reformed Churches, being under the control of the Collegiate Church. The exercises attracted a large—the only requisite being the attendance of the scholars upon the Sunday School, and of the parents upon the Church, as regular members. Notwithstanding the bad weather of last evening, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity with those interested in the exercises, which passed off with considerable spirit, and with credit to all concerned. The programme was made up of examinations in arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., with declamation and singing—the number taking part being one hundred and forty-six. The Rev. THOMAS C. REESE, pastor of the Greenwich Church, distributed the premiums and presented the "honors" of the school to the Graduating Class of 1859, accompanying the ceremony with appropriate remarks. Following are the names of the graduates: Misses Mary W. BRADY, Sophia E. BRADY, Emma A. BLANCH, Elizabeth DODGE, Emma L. LEMAN, Harriet REGER, Nancy I. REGER, Mary VANDERAU, Elizabeth WARD, Agnes BEDFORD, Augustus BEDFORD, Henry BATES, Warren A. CONOVER, Stephen L. FERDON, John HAHN, James E. HASBROUCK, Cornelius VANDERBILT, Charles VANDERAU, Augustus WEST.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The City Tract Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at the Cooper Institute, Mr. A. R. WILLIAMS presided. The report of the Secretary summed up the months operations as follows: 86,981 tracts, 58 Bibles, and 41 Testaments, have been distributed; and 437 volumes lent; 187 children have been gathered into Sabbath-schools, 20 into public schools, 18 into Bible-classes; 238 persons have been induced to attend church, and 56 to sign the Temperance pledge; 104 religious meetings have been held, 4 backsliders reclaimed, 20 persons hopefully converted, and 19 converts have united with Evangelical churches—making 120,407 tracts distributed, and 433 conversions, during the past ten months. The Society employs 20 missionaries in the various Wards of the City, and these have been assisted by 1,200 visitors. The monthly reports of six of the missionaries were read, after which the arrangements of an anniversary meeting, to be held in December, were discussed.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—A complaint for perjury was preferred yesterday before Justice COMMERFORD by Mr. ALLEN M. SUMMERS, against Mr. CHARLES GOULD. The testimony showed that the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company executed a deed in 1857 conveying to SUMMERS and others, for the benefit of the creditors, all personal property belonging to the Company, and some real estate. In 1858 Mr. SUMMERS, and those associated with him, filed a petition praying that their accounts might be audited and they discharged from further duty, also that the Court should fix the fees and commissions to be allowed them. It is charged that GOULD swore falsely in order to prevent the payment of these fees. Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, for the defendant, denied the jurisdiction of the Court, and asked a dismissal of the complaint on that ground. The magistrate reserved his decision until 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

MULLIGAN & CO. IN COURT.—Justice COMMERFORD, yesterday afternoon, entered upon the examination of a charge of assault and battery preferred by EDWARD RUSSELL, coachman of Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, against WILLIAM MULLIGAN, JAMES WELTZ, constable of the Fourth Ward, and DAVID CUNNINGHAM. The evidence showed that RUSSELL was on board the Staten Island ferry boat, when the defendants beat him severely for going to the assistance of a man whom they had knocked down. No arrest had been made, but the defendants were notified to appear at the examination. They were all present but CUNNINGHAM, and the Justice held each of them to answer the charge in $300 bail. Meanwhile they were allowed to depart on their parole, to appear to-morrow with their sureties.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Sergeant TWADDEL, of the Fourth Precinct, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge ROSEVELT, to answer a charge of perjury. The Sergeant made an affidavit in the QUEEN'S APPEALS, stating that he accompanied District-Attorney WARBURTON and his assistant, Mr. DOYLE, to the residence of Mrs. PERCIVAL, in Oliver-street, and there interrogated her two children as to the nature of an oath. Finding them ignorant of the subject, Mr. DOYLE got the curate of St. James to instruct the children, and their testimony was taken in Court. Mr. WARBURTON having in an affidavit pronounced the statement false, Sergeant TWADDEL was indicted and arrested. The latter has always sustained an unblemished character.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—RACHAEL ALEXANDER, a Prussian girl, 19 years of age, who was run over by an omnibus on the 20th inst., died yesterday at the New-York Hospital.... BENJAMIN LEE, aged 35 years, of Lloyd's Landing, L. I., died on Tuesday from burns received by the upsetting of a field lamp. Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests in both cases.... Mr. BUSHNELL, of No. 118 East Nineteenth-street, fell down a flight of stairs in the Bible House on Tuesday evening, and died of injuries then received, yesterday morning. Coroner O'KEEFE held the inquest and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—The American Oriental Society met yesterday afternoon and evening, in the University building. Papers were read on the following subjects: "Influence of the Semitic on the Romanic Languages," by Dr. CHANDLER; "Two Hindoo Inscriptions," by Prof. HALL, of Benares, India; "The Later Studies of the Phœnician Inscription of Sidon," by Prof. TORREY of Washington; "A passage of Eusebius, alleged to contain the word Israel," by Rev. E. C. JONES of Philadelphia. The Society adjourned at 3¾ o'clock P. M., to meet in the same place to-morrow, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

DEPART

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE

ANOTHER MOVEMENT.—The Boss of Tammany now wants the necessary money to assist a suitable monument to the memory of the late Daniel E. Sickles, who was one of the original founders of that Order. Accordingly the Democratic Executive Committee, Seventeenth District, No. 4, subscribed $50 to the fund at their Monday night.

BURGLARY.—W. O. Bullings, a man about 30 years of age, died last evening in the Third Precinct Station-house from an overdose of laudanum. Deceased was employed by Messrs. Tarrant & Co., Chicory. The amount of money or the articles stolen from the premises, yesterday morning, by the burglar who was arrested, is not known.

BURGLARY.—An injunction applied for by the Brooklyn Railroad Company to prevent the Sewer Commissioners from offering sewer under their tracks, was argued yesterday before Judge Lott, and decision reserved.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SPECIAL MEETING ON SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS—MORE JUDGE KEESE.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the President, Mr. Wasam, in the chair.

Mr. Keese said he could get permits from all the Commissioners to-morrow, if he said that the different interests were willing to compromise with each other. He would not do anything in the matter unless all were willing to do so.

Mr. Keese said he would not be a party to any compromise. He would not be dictated to by any one. He would not be a party to any such proceeding. He would not be a party to any such action. He would not be a party to any such compromise. He would not be a party to any such action. He would not be a party to any such compromise. He would not be a party to any such action. He would not be a party to any such compromise

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 28 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

TRINITY CHORISTERS' SCHOOL. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

This School has for its object the combination of hours for the choral services of the Church, Abundant facilities and attention for the accomplishment of a thorough, musical education, in all its branches, free of cost. A select Private School (English and Classical) on the premises, to which those pupils are admitted who possess the requisite musical qualifications. Application for admission to be made to the Choir Boys' Committee, at the Vestry Room, Trinity, Sept. 26, 1859.

REV. C. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., (opposite Madison-square,) No. 27 Broadway, corner 24th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Redfield's, No. 110 Nassau-st.; at Christern's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the school. There is a limited number of boarders. Hours from 9 to 2 points o'clock.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS. For Practice and Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, No. 256 Broadway, Appleton's Building. Business men wanted, to lecture occasionally.

BARNES'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 7.

REV. WM. HICKOK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (entrance 58th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.) on Washington-heights.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, Principals.

This Institution will commence its Autumn session on Sept. 12, 1859. The pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all the branches of study usually taught in the best Academies. Particular attention is given to Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by experienced Professors and Instructors.

FARMER AND BERTHEVIN'S SCHOOL, No. 24 East 21st-st., (near Broadway,) will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native teachers, and in one department French is the constant medium of communication. There is a Primary department under an experienced lady teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Co.'s, 411 Broadway.

Mr. FARMER, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and daily classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. HOUGH, Principal. This boarding-school, situated in Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York, will commence its 20th Term on Tuesday, Sept. 1, and continues five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a thorough and refined home. Experienced teachers are employed in the various departments, and special attention is given to the habits of pupils. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., R. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER EBERO, Esq. Boys fitted for colleges or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of the Washington Hotel, No. 20 Broadway, or at Litchfield. Circulars can be procured daily from 11 to 3. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 1.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., near to the village of Astoria, combines every accessible advantage afforded in the best public institutions with the comforts and privileges enjoyed in a private family residence. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTION—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 32 to 36 Park-place; Jones, Chorell, Bro. & Co., No. 613 Broadway; Wm. H. Smith & Son, No. 4 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 404 Bowery; or from the Principal,

E. H. WHEELER.

A MEXICAN SCHOOL—INSTITUTE—At 7 East 14th-st., Bowery. Pupils supplied with competent teachers for any department. Parents seeking schools for their children furnished with school circulars gratuitously. References—the Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, et al. Teachers of French and Music wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-ninth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. HALL & SONS, 34 Park-row, N. Y., and 27 Park-place, Brooklyn, or of the Principal, at Tarrytown, N. Y., or 128 Water-st., New-York city, by applying to the Principal, E. W. SOWERS, A. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. EVERETT will reopen her school for the reception of pupils, on Wednesday, Sept. 28. A parental attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At 24 South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The forty-sixth session will commence September 28, 1859. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s book-store, 51 John-st., or of the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Thomas L. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinsa, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Dotwood, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 1. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or references apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 302 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., (entrance on Mercer,) Sept. 7. MISS MACMULLEN, (formerly of 9th-st.), conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 300; Christern's, No. 708; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

$100 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Send for circulars. Able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious grounds, and enjoyment of unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. W. SPEAR and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5 East 14th-st., Broadway, N. Y. SARAH PUGH, Principal. International (all English and French), moderate, select, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 19. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in musical branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York. C. G. HASELTINE and A. P. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 2. One of the Principals will be in New-York during the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 25 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where applications can be found.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE pleasantly located Institute of this first-class Seminary for young ladies will be commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty. Circulars may be obtained by inquiring of any of the Trustees, or by addressing the Principal, Rev. D. C. MANSFIELD, Principal, Mysic-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

ROSE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn.—Session opens for autumn. Winter Term commences Nov. 2. Pupils are reasonably limited. Those who wish to call and examine the premises, can find them at the house, or will be addressed on application to the Principal, A. M. TREMAIN.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Applications for interviews may be left at No. 128 Nassau-st., or addressed until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLARD, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had at C. Haverhill, Esq., 135 Water-st., or of the Principal.

MISS PUBLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars or other information, address Miss JANE B. PUBLEY, Principal.

R. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 45th-st., intersection thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $110 to $125 per quarter.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing particulars, address the Principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 20 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address BISSP & ANDREWS, Principals.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MME. VIGUIER DE FONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. Private lessons. For circulars and references, apply at No. 59 East 26th-st.

TUCKY INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty (20) pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS County, N. Y. Rev. D. SAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent.

MISS HIGGINS'S, NO. 42 EAST 21ST-st., (Gramercy Park,) will reopen for French and English boarders and Day School, Sept. 28.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 31 West 23d-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or No. 28 East 23d-st.

MISS E. H. FRIETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 Fifth-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 22 Madison-av., one door below 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a school; no objection to travel; or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach Music, French, Drawing, Monochromatic and Pastel Paintings. Also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address A. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first schools in the city, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, and usual English branches, desires a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. E. S. LAKE, Augusta, Me.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, would like a situation as visiting governess, or pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L., Box No. 107 Times Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address E. R., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn; instruction given in music, English branches and French; City references given. Address L. P. M., No. 14 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY a lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching the piano, French, (which she speaks,) and English; is a fine musician. Address, with salary offered, INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 102 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING DESirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:

1 House and lot No. 224 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 38 4th-st.
1 House and lot 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 126th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 77 East 13th-st., Between 3d and 4th avs., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE.—SIX LOTS ON 80TH-ST., between 4th and 5th avs.
20 lots on 5th-av. and 80th-st.
25 lots on 86th-av., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Also other lots.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 30th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 30th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

SECOND-AV. AND FORTY-FOURTH-ST. LOTS.—Attention is called to the positive sale of four valuable lots on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 44th-st., and seven lots on the street, to be made at auction THIS DAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Six lots on 8th-av. and 60th-st.
6 lots on 8th-av. and 96th-st.
4 lots on 98th-st.
2 lots on 99th-st.—lots in the vicinity of the Park.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful farm of 80 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 15 miles from New-York.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x66. Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inquire on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF extra size, on 8th-av.; one 26-foot lot corner on Madison; 4 lots on 46th-st., and 6 on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; 2 lots on 34th-st., near Broadway; 5 lots on Broadway, very desirable and cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 139 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 4th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.

WM. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 207 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 27 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $150 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 190 Fulton-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR Country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres on the mountain side, near to depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large and in complete order. All the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad; new house, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements; location near depôt, healthy and beautiful, with garden land and barn; possession immediate, or March 1. Apply to LYON, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm on south side of Staten Island. The improvements are of first-class, the grounds well laid out, and the land in high state of cultivation. Perfectly healthy, views fine and extensive, near a station of the railroad. Very low price. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 1,649 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR THE stock and lease of a well-located and well-established store, a desirable country residence and store; large dwelling, large store, good sized barn, good garden, plenty of fruit and five acres of land, located in Connecticut. Apply or address No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-PLACE, of 40 acres, near White Plains; nice house and outbuildings; fine view of the Sound. Also, 300 acres on Long Island; also, 64 acres in Westchester.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes' walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, OR A double house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable locality, to rent for a term of years, by a private family. The house may either be finished or in course of erection, during which the tenant's wishes might be considered. Address P. R. HOUSE, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A FAMILY OF five grown persons, until May, a house completely furnished, except silver, and table and bed linen, in the immediate vicinity of 4th-av., between 14th and 30th sts.; rent from $150 to $200 per month. Call on or address EDWARD, No. 345 4th-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS LOCATED NEAR Madison-square, with permanent board for three or four persons, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The best of reference required and given. Address MERCHANT, three days, Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR persons, the second floor of a nice house, with one small family, located between 3d and 7th avs., not above 17th-st.; rent $12 or $13, and possession by Saturday sure. Call or address E. C., No. 243 4th-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, UNTIL MAY 1st, with all modern improvements, suitable for a small family, situated between 3d and 6th avs. and 10th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 136 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, for a term of years, a farm of 30 to 100 acres, accessible to the City, in a healthy locality, with commodious and convenient buildings; a farm adapted to grazing, with plenty of fruit, preferred. Address, stating location, price (cash) and other particulars, Box No. 2,063 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

THE CHEAPEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY TO LET.—A small, neat house, down town, completely furnished with 6 beds and mattresses, and bed-linen, blankets, pillow cases, &c.; glass and glass ware, China and glass ware, Bronze, &c., in the most complete order, will be let to a small respectable family only. Rent only $300 per annum, quarterly, in advance. Family going to Europe.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, 100 FEET from 8th-av. corr., a neat three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished; the street has been paved with Belgian pavement, and is by desirable a place to live as any in this part of the City; it will be let low for one or more years. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, TWO rooms in the second story, back basement and privilege of a room on the third floor, if required. As there is one family in the house, consisting of four, one of the same number would be desirable. Gas and Croton all over the house. No. 223 West 31st-st., between 6th and 9th avs. Furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas throughout; Ridgewood water in the yard; situated No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars, call next door, No. 418, or of R. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, No. 46 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR NEW 3-story brick houses, replete with modern improvements, located on Pacific-st., near Portland-av., will be leased for a few years to good tenants. Apply to J. F. J. DERAISMES, No. 6 Williamsburg, New-York; or to Mr. HARRINGTON, next door to the houses.

TO LET—CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, except back parlor and one bedroom fourth story, with chandeliers and the most modern improvements; is most delightfully located on 30th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent only $450 per annum, if taken by Saturday morning. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 20 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 125 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 19 Nassau-st.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, up town, with china and glass-ware, plated-ware, towels and napkins, table linen, bed linen, and pillow-cases, lace and muslin curtains, neat as a pink. It will be let to a small family only. Rent $100 per month, in advance. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 200 27th-st.; has gas, hot and cold water, and every convenience for a small respectable family; carpets and oil-cloth on floor if desired. Apply on premises, or No. 80 Vesey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished, one hundred feet from 8th-av., in 30th-st., and will be let low for one or more years. This is a very desirable place to live. Apply on the premises.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO rent until 1st of April. The four-story dwelling-house No. 163 West 21st-st., beautifully furnished throughout. Rent $150 per month to a responsible and private family. Call, for two days, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, THREE DESIRABLE cottages, at $132, $180 and $200; gas and croton water; half block from 2d and 3d-av. cars; also lots for sale, in good location and desirable terms and prices. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 123d-st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. Apply to PRICE & SONS, Label Publishers, No. 106 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 143 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its office. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world, in sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable on ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 302 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 302 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, societies and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Second-hand PIANOS, first-class made, in good order, at low prices.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs, (12 stops.) Pedal Bass Melodeons and Melodeons of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent free to any address. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Rent applied if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. "TESTIMONIALS." "The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 423 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 13 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO RAven & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 158 West Broadway, near Chapel. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $40, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 9th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 427 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 351 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. ANDELEE, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 21 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced and possessing a fine voice, is desirous of obtaining a situation as soprano singer in a church in this City. Address J. E. C., Box No. 3,467 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for Popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.

SOLD BY DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 25 ASTOR-PL. & LONG, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES, being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses. By E. V. H. SCHELL, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salerooms, No. 12 Maiden-lane. They comprise a part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style,
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEXES,
12-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS,
OPEN FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.
OPEN FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN FACE LEVER Watches, full ruby jewelled; also, Silver Hunting Duplex Watches, and Silver Hunting and open face cylinder escapement do. The above is believed to be the largest sale of Watches ever offered in New-York, as the stock consists of upwards of $30,000. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers, and will be positively sold without regard to cost of importation. Terms at sale. The Watches will be on exhibition at our salerooms on Wednesday, one day previous to the sale.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.
The property of J. D. Johnson, Esq., to be sold as he is leaving for the South.

By E. & V. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salerooms No. 32 Nassau-st. The horses are an elegant span of long tail steel grays, full 16 hands high, eight years old, of great style and action, and can trot together easily in four minutes, and are warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and are believed to be the fastest team in the City; have been driven by the owner for the last eighteen months.

ALSO,
An elegant open barouche, Prince's metal mountings, built to order by John R. Lawrence, Esq.; also, an elegant carriage by same maker; also, an elegant double harness to match, made to order by Lowden.
The whole to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock contained in the store No. 608 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, a large and valuable stock of first-class furniture, consisting of every variety of
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING and
CHAMBER SUITES,
The whole of which has been made in the best manner, and warranted to stand the test of time.
TERMS: Under $200, cash; over $200 and under $300, ninety days; over $300, four months' approved paper.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 83 William-st., near Wall—

100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank	$25 each.
50 shares Chatham Bank	25 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York	100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
25 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Insur. Co.	50 each.
42 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
25 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
27 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	20 each.
25 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Star Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
28 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	15 each.
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
35 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
2 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.

$40 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1859.
$2,120 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1858 and 1859.
$5,000 Trenton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 State of Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 31. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 83 William-st. or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 83 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1859, trains will leave 4th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Dunderberg, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Way Stations, at 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For White Plains, 10th P. M.; 4 P. M., 6:30 P. M.
For Fordham, White and Centre sts., 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. For Albany—7:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
Albany—7:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
White Plains—8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M.
Fordham—8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M.
Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Way Stations—8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave DUNDEE, as follows:
For Dunkirk and Buffalo, Canandaigua, principal intermediate stations, Mail Train, at 2:30 A. M.
For Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations, Day Passenger at 8:30 P. M.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Night Express at 4:30 P. M.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, &c., Express at 8:30 P. M.
Through Passengers take breakfast at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroad.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
HANNAHEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Leave Jersey City for Easton and intermediate places, at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 9:30 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Easton for Jersey City and New-York at 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:45 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 10 A. M. train from New-York makes a direct connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre.
Through tickets to all points West, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 5 Courtlandt-st., New-York, and at the Depot, foot of Liberty-st., North River.
Fare to Easton, $1 50.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Depot Fulton market, slip 2d, FLUSHING, foot of MAIDEN LANE, at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. Depot at Flushing with cars at Hunter's Point. Passengers for Flushing at 8:30, 9 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Return trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 5 cents. Fare from Fulton ferry, New-York, to Flushing and all the way stations, 25 cents. Every Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 35 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and 2:30 P. M. for Poughkeepsie 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight and Passenger Train for intermediate stations at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hst sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45, 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 2:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3. Every Morning Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets good for Stopover and Return for Baltimore. Washington, Pittsburgh, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Hunterspoint for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Sag Harbor at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Hempstead at 9:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Business Frankly*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Rocoux, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon in the Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 8 to 1 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

"QUEEN'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,"
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, and all kinds of Coughs. It is triple pure and tasteless than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUEEN'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative ever offered to the public. Sold by the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. J. HOWARD PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE, LAMONT'S PARLOR, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL EXHIBITION AND GUIDE, 26th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and one hundred elaborately-executed engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 7 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and treatment; latest discoveries in reproduction; Marriage Philosophy; Medical Jurisprudence (advertisers.) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Sunday Mercury, Sunday Atlas, Sunday Times, City Police Gazette, New-York Picks, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A delicate character with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. DR. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or sexual disorder. It should be read by all persons previous to marriage.—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of the author, DR. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene-sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the New French system of treatment for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, is over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. WARD, NO. 463 BROADWAY.—PERsons the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Hygeia's blessed health. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Letters must contain $5 to be attended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 463 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the one to make a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 257 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies can be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 8 to 1 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

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ALSO,
QUEEN'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative ever offered to the public. Sold by the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. J. HOWARD PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies can be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, SOLEDAD, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The new and magnificent steamships GALATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
From the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burthen, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 12 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WIGHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LUMS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 51 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala.	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	22 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	31 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	29 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of the above line will leave at 3 o'clock, instead of 4.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 13, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 56 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $25. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEIBERT, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and tunes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING, SPERANZA.
The sale of seats for TRAVIATA and MARIA DI ROHAN commences this morning.
NOTICE.—The managers take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the great tenor
SIG. CARLO BEAUCARDE.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA,
(who has now fully recovered)
IN
LA TRAVIATA.

Mlle. Speranza	as	Violetta
Sig. Brignoli	as	Alfredo
Sig. Amodio	as	Germont
Sig. Muller	as	Dottore

The magnificent Orchestra and Chorus under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
NOTICE.—This morning commences the sale for tonight's TRAVIATA and to-morrow's MARIA DI ROHAN.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 28, at 8,
revival of Donizetti's celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN
with entirely new dresses and appointments.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert-tour through the United States.
The second of the "GAZZANIGA NIGHTS" will take place TO-MORROW, (Friday,) when
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great part of Maria di Rohan.

MME. STRAKOSCH	as	Gonde
SIGNOR STIGELLI	as	Chalais

The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
Will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
In consequence of the shortness of Mme. Gazzaniga's engagement,
MARIA DI ROHAN
Cannot be repeated. This will, therefore, be the only opportunity of hearing the great baritone,
Signor FERRI,
In what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing,
On SATURDAY,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The Directors, in apologizing for some slight disappointment at the last Matinée, in consequence of circumstances beyond their control, beg leave to assure the public that henceforth the promises made in the announcements will be rigidly adhered to. The entertainments will be given
UNABRIDGED AND WITHOUT ANY CURTAILMENT.
The feature of next Saturday's Matinee will be the joint appearance of
THE THREE PRIMA DONNE,
COLSON, GAZZANIGA, SPERANZA.
The joint appearance of the two Tenors,
Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. STIGELLI.
The great Baritone,
Signor FERRI as RIGOLETTO.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sig. AMODIO.
The Orchestra and Chorus is under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
The entertainment will consist of
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF POLIUTO,
Which will be given without any curtailment by
GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.
The entire first act of
LA TRAVIATA,
By the new prima donna,
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA.
The magnificent fourth act of
RIGOLETTO,
including the
MAGNIFICENT QUARTETTE,
By COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI,
And the great Baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI.
On MONDAY, the great tenor,
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
will make his first appearance in America in his world-renowned part of
FERNANDO.....in.....LA FAVORITA.
In active preparation, the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be brought out in the most gorgeous style; and Mozart's
MAGIC FLUTE.
Due notice will be given of the arrival of
Mlle. CRUVELLI and Sig. SUSINI.
Tickets may be had at the box-office of the Academy of Music; SIEBLE'S stationery store, No. 13 Wall-st.; No. 7 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.; and at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Directors respectfully announce that the first of the new grand operas to be given this season will be
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
WORDS BY SCRIBE, MUSIC BY VERDI.
The auspicious production of this work in Paris, where on its first performance it was hailed as the greatest work of the celebrated maestro, has now been confirmed and indorsed by nearly all the great opera communities of Europe. It has been selected invariably by Italian managers as the *Opera di Cartello*, which, in theatrical parlance, means the card upon which they have staked the fate of the season. In every instance the issue has been prosperous and satisfactory. It has enabled them to refer to the season just concluded as one of the most fruitful on record, and that, too, in spite of the depression caused by the late war. Crowds, such as were never gathered to witness even "Il Trovatore," have flocked to hear this later and more esteemed work. A success so wide-spread and extraordinary is without a parallel in theatrical history. In London, where competition is always alive to its opportunities, the energetic lessee of Drury Lane selected Verdi's work as a counterpoise to the attractions of Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel" at the other house. Whilst the latter has obtained an undoubted success, the "Sicilian Vespers" has elicited much more enthusiasm.
Under these circumstances the Directors have deemed it their duty to the patrons of the opera to omit no means to satisfy public curiosity by producing the opera with all the expedition that is compatible with the very extensive preparations demanded by the work, and never begrudged by the direction of the Academy of Music.
The opera of the Sicilian Vespers was written for the Grand Opera in Paris at the express command of the Emperor. It is well known to critics and connoisseurs that Verdi has introduced in it a new style, which, it is considered by many, will henceforth be the real style in all his own compositions and in those of his followers. Whilst it possesses all the melodic features, so conspicuous in Il Trovatore and La Traviata, it is free from certain trivialities which have too often tarnished the opuscula of Verdi with pretexts for hostility. In the Sicilian Vespers we encounter a manner at once massive and grand, and a boldness of form such as we find in Meyerbeer's Huguenots, Rossini's Moses in Egypt, and that most dramatic of all operas, La Juive. In fact, it possesses all the breadth and strength of construction usually found in Meyerbeer's and Halevy's works, with the spontaneity and elegance of the purest Italian school.
The opera will be brought out under the special superintendence of Signor Muzio, the well-known pupil and friend of Signor Verdi, who, it will be remembered, was engaged last year as the especial conductor of Mlle. Piccolomini. Signor Muzio, from association and familiarity with Verdi and his music, is, of all conductors, the one most familiar with its style and delicate nuances, to which he adds all the necessary routine and experience acquired in a long and most intimate connection with Italian music.
If the public have, therefore, just grounds to rely upon full justice being done to the musical department, they can rest assured that the *mise-en-scene* will be, to say the least, in perfect keeping with it. Indeed, the directors can boldly assert that—thanks to the liberality of some of the prominent stockholders of the Academy of Music, who, at the end of Mr. Ullman's last season, advanced to him a large sum of money—there will be an opportunity for bringing out this novelty with a degree of splendor, an exactness of detail, and a richness of effect which have never before been bestowed on a purely Italian work. Four new scenes have been painted for it, each not contributing a repast to the usual illusion of the mind. The dresses are both picturesque and costly. In order to insure the greatest perfection in these respects, the directors have imported a large proportion of them from Paris, and for the rest, have secured the patterns used at the Grand Opera there. A number of splendid suits of medieval accoutrements and properties have also been procured for the Opera, from the stores of the celebrated Granger, of Paris. The total expense of mounting the *Sicilian Vespers* will not fall short of $15,000, a sum which has never before been expended on any single operatic production in America. The Opera will be produced in New-York towards the end of October, and in Boston in January.
The directors have the hope that these efforts will meet with the sympathy of the musical public, and lead to that just appreciation which elsewhere has secured the fortunes of opera-managers. With such an amount of support as they are justified in expecting, they will be able to produce *also this season*, and in advance of Paris and London, the last of Verdi's operas, *Aroldo*, a manuscript copy of which Signor Verdi has most kindly sent them through Signor Ferri, the great baritone engaged for the Academy of Music, and for whom *Aroldo* was expressly composed.
The directors avail themselves of the present opportunity to announce the list of operas they intend to produce this season, mostly for the first time.
The "Vespers," Verdi; the "Magic Flute," by Mozart; "La Juive," by Halevy, (in which will be used the 60 suits of solid armor for man and horse lately arrived from Paris;) "Aroldo," by Verdi; "Stradella," by Flotow; and, if possible, the grandest of Rossini's operas, "Moses in Egypt."
There will likewise be several important revivals, among which will be the "Huguenots," "Rigoletto," "Maria di Rohan," "Der Freischutz," &c.
With an outlay for properties and scenery unprecedented in the history of Italian opera in America, and with a company selected expressly for the illustration of the great programme, the Directors feel justified in appealing to the public for that liberal meed of support and applause which has heretofore attended their efforts. They can safely pledge themselves that so far as they are concerned, there will be no diminution, either in the active effort, or the close personal supervision of the most minute details.

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cannot be repeated. This will, therefore, be the only opportunity of hearing the great baritone,
Signor FERRI,
in what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing.

THE OPERA—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets and choice seats for the Opera and other places of amusement may always be had at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
NEW MUSIC, DANCES AND BALLADS.
HORN, WHITE AND DAVIS
Appear together every evening.
Tickets 25 cents: commence at 8½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. SPERANZA.
The public are respectfully informed that
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA
having recovered, will make her first appearance in America THIS (Thursday) EVENING in LA TRAVIATA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOORS!
Pronounce the entire and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
FA

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Trial of the Insurgents.

THE INDICTMENT AND ARRAIGNMENT.

Arrest of John E. Cook in Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Circuit Court, Judge Parkins presiding, met at 10 o'clock. The Grand Jury were called ... and retired to pursue the examination of witnesses. The Court took a recess awaiting the return of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Jolliffe, U. S. Marshal, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived this morning. He visited the prisoners and identified Copeland as a fugitive from justice in Ohio. His object is supposed to be to arrest out footstep implicating the other parties.

The excitement is unbounded, and crowds of persons from the surrounding country are here. The event is regarded as proving the faithfulness of the slaves, and to Brown are ascribed all of them, but military guard is keeping, fearing an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Considerable money among the slaves is caused by the fact of being mixed among those of Gen. Washington, and they frankly declare the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single alarming act has been implicated as even sympathizing with the insurrectionists. Those carried off have all been captured and returned to their masters.

Brown has made no confession, but, on the contrary, says he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and is confident that he will rescue him from the perils that surround him; he says he has had rifles levelled at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great peril as it now is, but that God has always been at his side. He knows God is with him, and fears nothing.

Amos R. Beeman, member elect of Congress, of this District, has collected from fifty to one hundred letters from the citizens of the neighborhood of Brown's house, who searched it before the arrival of the Marines. The letters are in the possession of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who has a large number of letters obtained from Brown's house by the Marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of the conspiracy containing forty-seven signatures; also, a receipt from Hugh Garrett for letters, &c., received from Brown, and an accurately traced map from Chambersburgh to Brown's house; copies of letters from Brown, stating that as the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, they should arrive singly; a letter from Merriam stating that of the twenty thousand wanted, G. S. was good for one-fifth; also, a letter from J. E. Cook stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, the people will become excited, and we will get some of the candidates that will join our side.

Cannon are stationed in front of the Court-house, and an armed guard is patroling around the Jail.

Capt. Brown has consented to allow Messrs. Faulkner and Botts to act as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully, and give him the advantage of every privilege that the law will allow.

Stevens declares that he does not desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the Court should name them.

There is a decided sympathy for Stephens, not only on account of his sufferings, but because he has shown none of that vindictiveness and hardihood that characterizes Brown. His regret is regarded as caused by the consequences of his folly, and the examination yesterday indicated that the other prisoners have lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course.

At 12 o'clock the Court reassembled.

The Grand Jury reported a true bill against the prisoners, and were discharged.

Charles B. Harding, assisted by Andrew Hunter, represents the Commonwealth, and Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts are counsel for the prisoners.

A true bill was found against each prisoner:

First—For conspiring with negroes to produce insurrection.

Second—For treason to the Commonwealth; and

Third—For murder.

The prisoners, who were accompanied by a body of armed men, passed through the street and entered the Court-house without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people.

Brown looked somewhat better, and his eye was not as much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattress on the floor of the Court-room, evidently unable to sit; he has the appearance of a dying man, breathing with great difficulty.

Before the reading of the arraignment, Mr. Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners, stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) appointed by the County Court considering his duty in that capacity as having ended, had left. The prisoners, therefore, had no other counsel than Mr. Botts. If the Court was about to assign them other counsel, it might be proper to do so now.

The Court stated that it would assign them any members of the Bar they might select.

After consulting Capt. Brown, Mr. Botts said that the prisoner retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green, his assistant, to assist him. If the Court would accede to that arrangement it would be very agreeable to him personally.

The Court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Mr. Brown then arose and said: I do not intend to detain the Court, but barely wish to say, as I have been promised a fair trial, that I am not now in circumstances that enable me to attend to a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe wound in the head, or rather in one kidney, which enfeebles me very much. But I am doing well, and I only ask for a very short delay of my trial, and I think I may get able to listen to it; and I merely ask this that as the saying is "the devil may have his dues," no more. I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired, and rendered indistinct in consequence of wounds I have about my head. I cannot hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the Court has said this morning. I would be glad to hear what is said on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect to be under the circumstances. A very short delay would be all I would ask. I do not presume to ask more than a very short delay, so that I may in some degree recover and be able at least to listen to my trial, and hear what questions are asked of the citizens and what their answers are. If that could be allowed me I should feel very much obliged.

Mr. Hunter said the request was rather premature. The panel-charge would be made, and this question could then be considered.

The Court ordered the indictment to be read, so that the prisoners could plead guilty or not guilty and would then consider Mr. Brown's request.

The prisoners were compelled to stand during the arraignment, with difficulty, and Stevens being held upright by two bailiffs. Porte Crayon was present, and took sketches of the prisoners as thus arraigned.

The reading of the indictment occupied about twenty minutes; each of the prisoners responded to the question "Not Guilty," and desired to be tried separately.

Mr. Hunter—The State elects to try John Brown first.

Mr. Botts—I am instructed by Brown to say that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed with his trial at this time. He has heard to-day that Counsel of his own choice will be here, whom he will, of course, prefer. He only asks for a delay of two or three days. It seems to me but a reasonable request, and I hope the Court will grant it.

Mr. Hunter said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor for the Commonwealth, or for one occupying that position, to oppose anything that justice required, nor to object to anything that involved a similar consideration of human life, where it could be properly allowed. [illegible] to this disposition to delay the trial of John B. ... [illegible] they declined it this day ... the Court, before determining matters, should ... put in possession of facts and circumstances, ... especially, that Brown were aware of in the ... of their action, as prosecutors. His ... opinion was, that it was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner a single day ... that there was no necessity for it. He ... stated, in general terms, to the condition of things ... which they were surrounded. They were such ... rendered it dangerous to delay, to say nothing of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of the community, growing out of the circumstances connected with the affairs for which the prisoners were to be tried. Our law, in making special provisions for allowing, in the discretion of the Court, briefer time than usual in case of conviction for such offenders, between the condemnation and execution, evidently indicates indirectly the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly, in proceedings of this kind. In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the Court not to receive the unimportant statements of the prisoners as sufficient ground for delay, but that the jailor and physicians be examined. As to requiring counsel from abroad, he said that no impediment had been thrown in the way of the prisoners procuring such counsel as they desired, but on the contrary every facility had been afforded. Able and intelligent counsel had been assigned them here, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of those gentlemen from the North who had been written to. There was also a public duty resting upon them to avoid, so far as possible within the forms of law, and with reference to the great and never-to-be-lost-sight-of, of giving a fair and impartial trial to the prisoners, *the introduction of anything likely to weaken our present position*, and give strength to our enemies abroad, whether it issues from the jury in time, or whether it comes from the mouths of the prisoners, or any other source. It was their position that had been imperiled and jeopardized, as they supposed, by enemies.

Mr. Harding concurred in the objections of Mr. Hunter, on the ground of danger in delay, and also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing in the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had had no opportunity of consulting with the prisoner, or preparing a defence. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off, but not sufficient time had been afforded to receive answers.

Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable. Mr. Botts added that at present the excitement was so great as, perhaps, to deter Northern counsel from coming out, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners should have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed that they would come and take part in the case.

The Court stated that if physical inability were shown, a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about their coming. Under the circumstances of the prisoners it was natural that they should seek delay. The brief period remaining before the close of the term of the Court, rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditiously as practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays. He would request the physician who had attended Brown, to testify as to his condition.

Dr. Mason thought Brown was able to go on understandingly with the trial. He did not think his wounds were such as to effect his mind or recollection. He had always conversed freely and intelligently about this affair. He had heard him complain of debility but not of hardness of hearing.

Mr. Cockerell, one of the guards at the jail, said that Brown had always been ready to converse freely.

Mr. Avis, jailor, sworn: Had heard Brown frequently say to persons visiting him, that his mind was confused and his hearing affected; he would not like to give any opinion as to his ability to—

[At this point the telegraph from Charlestown ceased working, owing to the storm prevailing there.]

ARREST OF JOHN E. COOK.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Capt. COOK was arrested yesterday afternoon by Messrs. DANIEL LOGAN and CLAGGETT FITZHUGH, at Montalto, Franklin County, fourteen miles from this place. His printed commission, filled up and signed by BROWN, and marked number 4, was found on his person, as was also a memorandum written on parchment, of the pistol presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE, and bequeathed to LEWIS W. WASHINGTON in 1854. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left in the mountain. He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions, and was much fagged down and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock last night, and, after an examination before Justice RITNER, and being fully identified by one of our citizens, who formerly knew him, was committed to jail to await a requisition from Governor WISE. He acknowledged having three others with him, one of whom was seen and conversed with, having a blue blanket over his shoulders and carrying a Sharp's rifle and a double-barrelled gun. The former, he said, belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions. Parties will go out in search of the others to-day.

THE PRISONER AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection was brought before Judge GRAHAM, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to-day. Judge WATTS presented a warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of a fugitive named ALBERT HAZLETT. There was no positive evidence to identify the prisoner as the person named, but it was proved that the pistols in his possession were of the same manufacture as were used by the insurgents, and his dress and appearance correspond with the description given by a person who had seen HAZLETT at Harper's Ferry. The Judge appointed a further hearing on Saturday next, and issued subpœnas for witnesses from Virginia and elsewhere, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Gov. PACKER to-day ordered that Capt. JOHN E. COOK, now confined in Chambersburgh, and HAZLETT in Carlise Prison, be delivered up to the authorities of Virginia for trial.

RUMORED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Considerable excitement was caused at Frederick City, this afternoon, by a report that a large body of Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, with the intention of rescuing the Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists. A military company left immediately to assist in the defence of the Charlestown Jail.

The whole affair is believed to be a hoax.

SUPPOSED SEARCH FOR FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Rochester *Democrat*, Oct. 25, has the following:

"Some 'suspicious-looking characters,' of gentlemanly but official demeanor, have been 'hanging about town' for a day or two past, and it is supposed that their object in visiting Rochester is to call on Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS for explanations regarding the recent *emeute* at Harper's Ferry. If so happens, however, that Mr. DOUGLASS is out of town, and his present whereabout does not seem to be generally known. The strangers are said to be connected with the United States Marshal's office—deputies of that gentleman, in fact."

LETTER FROM THE HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, O., Saturday, Oct. 22.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday contains what purports to be a conversation between *John Brown*, the Harper's Ferry insurgent, and myself. The editorial criticism in that paper, while unjust, is, nevertheless, moderate and decent in temper and language. Not so the vulgar, but inoffensive comments of the *Commercial* and the *Ohio State Journal* of to-day. Self-respect forbids to a gentleman any notice of such assaults. But the report and editorial of the *Gazette* convey an erroneous impression, which I desire briefly to correct.

Passing of necessity through Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, on my way home from Washington City, I laid over at that place between morning and evening trains for the West. Through the politeness of Col. LEE, the commanding officer, I was allowed to enter the armory inclosure. Inspecting the several objects of interest there, and among them the office building, I came to the room where BROWN and STEPHENS lay, and went in, not aware that Senator MASON or any reporter was present till I entered, and without any purpose of asking a single question of the prisoners, and had there been no prisoners there I should have visited and inspected the place, just as I did. In all these particulars.

No "interview" was asked for by me or any one else of JOHN BROWN, and none granted, whether "voluntarily and out of pure good will," or otherwise. BROWN had no voice in the matter, the room being open equally to all who chose to enter. All were not admitted, or desiring admittance. All were not admitted, or desiring admittance. Nor did he know either of me or any other gentleman with whom he conversed during the session. I found Senator MASON, of Virginia, there, casually, together with eight or ten others, and I knew conversing freely with all who chose to address him. Indeed, he seemed eager to talk to every one; and many visitors were coming and going every moment. There was no arrangement to have any reporter present. I did withdraw for some minutes when I entered that any were present. Some one from New-York was taking sketches of BROWN and STEVENS during the conversation, and the reporter for the *Herald* made himself known to me a short time afterward; but I saw nothing of the *Gazette* reporter till several hours later, and then at the hotel in the village.

Finding BROWN anxious to talk and ready to answer any one who chose to ask a question, and having heard that the insurrection had been planned at the Ohio State Fair held at Zanesville in September, I very naturally made the inquiry of him, among other things, as to the truth of the statement. Learning from his answers that he had lived in Ohio for fifty years, and had visited the State in May or June last, I prosecuted my inquiries to ascertain what connection his conspiracy might have had with the "Oberlin Rescue" Trials then pending, and the Insurrectionary movement at that time made in the Western Reserve to organize forcible resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law; and I have now only to regret that I did not pursue the matter further, asking more questions, and making them more specific. It is possible that some others who are so tenderly sensitive in regard to what was developed, might have been equally implicated. Indeed, it is incredible that a mere casual conversation, such as the one held by me with poor BROWN, should excite such paroxysms of rage and call forth so much vulgar but impotent vituperation, unless there be much more yet undisclosed. Certain it is that three of the negroes, and they from Oberlin, and at least six of the white men, nine in all out of the nineteen, including JOHN BROWN, the leader of the insurrection, were, or had been, from Ohio, where they had received sympathy and counsel, if not material aid in their conspiracy.

But the visit and interrogation were both casual, and did not continue over twenty minutes at the longest. BROWN so far from being exhausted, volunteered several speeches to the reporter, and more than once insisted that the conversations did not disturb or annoy him in the least. The report in the New-York *Herald*, of Oct. 21, is generally very accurate, though several of the questions attributed to me, and particularly the first four, ought to have been put into the mouth of "Bystander," who, by the way, represents at least half a score of different persons.

"As to the charge preferred of breach of good taste and propriety," and all that, I propose to judge of it myself, having been present on the occasion. There was neither "interview," "catechising," "inquisition," "pumping," nor any effort of the kind, but a short and casual conversation with the leader of a bold and murderous insurrection, a man of singular intelligence, in full possession of all his faculties, and anxious to explain his plans and motives so far as was possible without implicating his confederates otherwise than by declining to answer. The developments are important; *let the galled jades wince.*

And now allow me to add that it is vain to underrate either the man or his conspiracy. Capt. JOHN BROWN is as brave and resolute a man as ever headed an insurrection, and in a good cause, and with a sufficient force, would have been a consummate partisan commander. He has coolness, daring, persistency, the stoic faith and patience, and a firmness of will and purpose unconquerable. He is tall, wiry, muscular, but with little flesh—with a cold, gray eye, gray hair, beard and mustache, compressed lips and sharp aquiline nose; of cast-iron face and frame, and with powers of endurance equal to anything needed to be done or suffered in any cause. Though engaged in a wicked, mad and fanatical enterprise, he is the farthest possible remove from the ordinary ruffian, fanatic or madman; but his powers are rather executory than inventive, and he never had the depth or breadth of mind to originate and contrive himself the plan of insurrection which he undertook to carry out. The conspiracy was, unquestionably, far more extended than yet appears, numbering among the conspirators many more than the handful of followers who assailed Harper's Ferry, and having in the North and West, if not also in the South, as its counselors and abettors, men of intelligence, position, and wealth. Certainly, it was among the best-planned and executed conspiracies that ever failed.

For two years he had been plotting and preparing it with aiders and comforters a thousand miles apart, in the Slave States and the Free; for six months he lived without so much as suspicion in a Slave State, and near the scene of the insurrection, winning even the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, yet collecting day by day large quantities of arms, and making ready for the outbreak. He had as complete an equipment, even to intrenching tools, as any commander in a regular campaign, and intended, like NAPOLEON, to make war support war. He had Sharpe's rifles and Maynard's revolvers for marksmen, and pikes for the slaves. In the dead hour of night, crossing the Potomac, he seized the Armory with many thousand stand of arms and other munitions of war; and making prisoners of more than thirty of the workmen, officers and citizens, overawed the town of Harper's Ferry with its thousand inhabitants. With less than half a score of men surviving, he held the Armory for many hours, refusing, though cut off from all succor, and surrounded upon all sides, to surrender, and was taken with sword in hand, overpowered by superior numbers, yet fighting to the last. During this short insurrection eighteen men were killed and ten or more severely wounded—twice the number killed and wounded on the part of the American force at the Battle of New-Orleans.

JOHN BROWN failed to excite a general and most wicked, bloody and desolating servile and civil war, only *because the slaves and non-slaveholding white men of the vicinity, the former twenty thousand in number, would not rise.* He had prepared arms and ammunition for fifteen hundred men, and captured, at the first blow, enough to arm more than fifty thousand; and yet he had less than thirty men—more, nevertheless, than have begun half the revolutions and conspiracies which history records. But he had not tampered with slaves, nor solicited the non-slaveholding whites around him, because he really believed that the moment the blow was struck they would gather to his standard, and expecting, furthermore, the promised reinforcements instantly from the North and West. This was the basis upon which the whole conspiracy was planned; and had his belief been well founded, he would unquestionably have succeeded in stirring up a most formidable insurrection, possibly involving the peace of the whole country, and requiring, certainly, great armies and vast treasure to suppress it.

Here was his folly and madness. He believed and acted upon the faith which for twenty years has been so persistently taught in every form throughout the Free States, and which is but another mode of statement of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict"—that Slavery and the three hundred and seventy thousand slaveholders of the South are only tolerated, and that the millions of slaves and non-slaveholding white men are ready and eager to rise against the "oligarchy," needing only a leader and deliverer. The conspiracy was the natural and necessary consequence of the doctrines proclaimed every day, year in and year out, by the apostles of Abolition. But BROWN was sincere, earnest, practical; he proposed no mild works in his faith, reckless of murder, treason, and every other crime. This was his madness and folly. He perishes justly and miserably—an insurgent and a felon; but guiltier than he, and with his blood upon their heads, are the false and cowardly prophets and teachers of Abolition.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

SENTIMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

From the Richmond Whig.

We repeat that the affair at Harper's Ferry was not an insurrection at all—that the slaves had nothing to do with it—that, on the contrary, the slaves themselves were terrified and panic stricken by the audacious invasion of these Abolition conspirators. We desire the Northern people—especially the Northern Abolitionists, who prate about the oppression and discontent of Southern slaves—to remember the striking and significant fact that the slaves were not participants in the late affair, and that the affair itself was, therefore, not a *slave* insurrection, in any sense or to any extent, but a pure and absolute conspiracy and invasion on the part of Northern Abolitionists alone! We wish them to put this great and instructive fact in their pipes, and smoke it at their leisure; and they will learn therefrom another great, instructive and incontrovertible fact, to wit: That the slaves of the South are contented with their lot, peaceably disposed, loyal to their masters, and hate a meddling Northern intruder and Abolitionist with a perfect hatred. Let them remember this truth, too, that the chief unhappiness of Southern slaves is produced by fear of the Abolitionists—by apprehension on their part that the Abolitionists will, some time or other, and some how or other, forcibly abduct them from their humane masters and comfortable homes, and take them to the free North or to Canada! This fact may be new to the Northern Abolitionists: but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and should be allowed to have its just and proper influence upon the Northern mind. The slaves both fear and hate the Northern Abolitionists, and look upon them, as they really are, as their worst and only enemies.

The Bark Laurens.

SIX HUNDRED SLAVES LANDED AT CUBA.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of last evening says: "We learn that it is stated on good authority in New-London that the bark *Laurens*, whose seizure on suspicion of being intended as a slaver our readers will remember, has landed a cargo of about 600 slaves on the Island of Cuba! The Captain and mate have been seen in New-York for three or four days past.

This intelligence comes through passengers on a late California steamer which touched at Havana, and well-informed persons have no doubt of its substantial truth. We never had the least doubt from the evidence given in the trial here, that the *Laurens* was intended as a slaver, and we know that people were very generally astonished that Judge IRVINGOLL should have arrived at a decision so contrary to the belief of almost every man who heard the evidence. Whether the above report is true or not, we think it more than probable that the *Laurens* has, ere this, been employed in that nefarious traffic, the revival of which seems to be the chief object of the modern Democracy.

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.—The statement that the appointment of the Assistant Marshals to take the census was to be announced in a few days having been copied into our columns from some other source, we think it proper to state that these officers will not be appointed before Spring, as the details of the work of the next census will not be commenced before the 1st of June, 1860.—*Washington Star, Oct. 25.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange this day.

$3000	Michigan So.	70	100	Fargo's Ex. Prof.	98
10,000	Tennessee 6s	90	100	Reading R.	47½
5,000	do	90	100	do	47¾
5,000	do	90	100	do	47¾
6,000	Virginia State 6s	94½	200	Panama R.	120
1,000	Mo. State 6s	94½	100	do	120¼
1,000	Erie 2d mtg.	94½	50	do	120¼
2,000	Rock Is. R. 1st M.	103	200	Mich. Cen. R.	89
2,000	do	103¼	50	do	89
2,000	do	103¼	100	do	89¼
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	73	100	do	b30 89½
1000	M. C. R. R. 1st mtg.	81	100	do	89½
	mtg. S. F. C. Lds.	84½	400	do	b30 89¾
2000	Mich. S. 2d mtg bds	80	100	do	b60 89¾
10,000	M. C. S. F. Lds.	69	100	do	89¾
2000	do	69	100	do	s60 89¾
2000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85¼	100	do	s30 89¾
1000	Ill. Freeland bds.	68	50	do	b10 89¾
1	Bank of Commerce	92¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	44¾
5	do	92	200	Ill. Cen. Railroad.	84¾
25	Am. Exchange Bk.	103½	200	do	b60 85
100	Canton Company.	37½	50	do	85
100	Penn. Coal Co.	92½	1850	Galena & Chi. R.	71¾
50	do	92½	100	do	s30 71¾
50	do	92½	100	do	s30 71¾
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	14½	50	do	s30 71¾
100	do	14½	300	do	72
100	do	14½	500	do	s60 71¾
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	73½	50	do	s30 72
150	do	73½	100	do	72
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	79½	1450	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	69
100	do	s60 79½	500	do	63¾
200	do	s60 79½	100	do	s30 63¾
100	do	s60 79½	100	do	s30 63¾
675	do	s30 79½	100	do	s30 63¾
100	do	s10 79½	100	do	s30 63¾
100	do	79½	200	do	b10 63¾
41	Hudson River R.	79½	100	do	s60 63¾
50	do	b10 80			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ill. State 6s	94¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	44¾
2,000	M. C. R. R. 1st	80	100	do	44¾
	mtg. S. F. C. Bds.	84½	100	do	44¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	73	100	Panama Rail'd.	120½
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85¼	50	do	120¾
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 79¾	10	Illinois Cen. R.	85
50	do	b30 79¾	50	do	b60 85¼
100	do	s30 79¾	50	do	85¼
100	do	79¾	50	do	s30 85¾
50	do	s10 79¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 72
100	do	b60 80	100	do	s30 71¾
100	do	b30 80	100	do	72
50	Erie Railroad	24¾	100	do	s5 72
200	Har. R. Pref'd.	b60 28	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s60 62
100	Reading R.	47¾	200	do	s30 62¾
200	Mich. Central R.	s30 63½	300	do	b30 62¾
50	do	63½	50	do	s60 62¾
200	do	s30 63½	100	do	63¼
200	do	b30 63½	10	Indianapolis & C. R.	49
200	do	63½			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The market and Money accounts from Europe by the *Persia* this morning to the 15th October, though only two days later than by the previous arrival, are unusually full and interesting, and for our great staples, quite satisfactory. The private mail is perhaps even more cheerful in tone, particularly from the Cotton trade at Manchester than the circulars and newspapers. In that market, the day before the steamer sailed, there was much steadiness in the demand for goods and yarns, and the slight decline in prices earlier in the week was being recovered. The trade feel altogether in buoyant spirits, and their orders for the raw material to this side are coming out unusually early, on the safer calculation than was made last year, that no advantage in price and still less in the quality and selection of Cotton is to be gained by postponement, be the new crop ever so large. We notice that 66,000 bales have gone forward this week from the Southern ports—by far the heaviest export for the third week in October known for six years past—and that of this amount 53,000 bales went to England. The improvement in price at Liverpool the week the *Persia* sailed is about ¼d., placing Orleans middlings a sixteenth above 7d. The sales of the week, 55,000, of which Manchester took 12,000 bales.

The Grain reports by this arrival, though hardly supported from Liverpool, as compared with the advance by the Quebec steamer, are again firmer from London and the provincial markets of England. The manufacturing activity and prosperity of the Kingdom, and the cheapness of money in London, added to the belief that the late harvest in England and France is barely up to an average one, appear to be slowly but steadily influencing better prices for Grain to a point that will authorize at least a fair export movement from this country through the Winter. In point of quality our Wheat will compare favorably this season with the best yield of Europe, which is no mean advantage, of course, in filling export orders. Of this grain and of Indian Corn our supply, though questioned perhaps in particular quarters, is certainly beyond the average of any one of the past five years.

The ease in Money in London continues to increase, and the London *Times* is discussing what to do with it. The Money writer for that journal, after glancing at the various Public Funds of other countries, and taking especial pains to refer to past disappointments in the speculative Securities of the United States, concludes that the British Funds and British Railways must continue to advance in demand for investment, until the commercial prosperity of the Kingdom takes a turn on new wars, or signs of political trouble "create alarm, or prices have attained the mania point, when the public, now so discreet, will rush into any novel imposture that may be concocted for them." The day before the steamer sailed Consols closed at 95¼@96 for money, and 96@96¼ for the November account. Loans on the Stock Exchange are 1¼ ⅛ cent. and discounts at 2@2½ ⅛ cent. The Bank of England had taken £1,000,000 Government Securities by way of employing an increasing line of public and private deposits. The payment of the Quarterly Dividends had withdrawn in small sums £354,000 Gold. It is stated from Paris, that

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a rapid diminution in the stock of bullion. It is, however, not nearly equal to the increase during the preceding two months. During that period the Bank received about £3,400,000, and it has now lost £2,100,000 the total amount in hand being £23,700,000. In the bills discounted there is an increase of £1,250,000, which does not harmonize with the accounts in the various journals of stagnation in the general trade of the country.

In American stocks in London a decline is noted in Illinois Central shares to 38 dis. The Bonds 76@77 ex coupon. A fair demand continued for State and Federal Securities. United States 6s, of 1874, 92¼@93½ ⅛ cent.

In our own Stock Market, to-day, there is an improved business. The speculation for lower prices, noticed yesterday, was renewed at the early Board with considerable vigor, and the contracts largely multiplied in Michigan Central, Galena and Rock Island, the sellers accepting 3-day bids quite freely, on account of the comparative ease in the cash certificates on the Street. There was also some disposition shown to follow down New-York Central, though the demand manifested was rather too strong to encourage the calculation of immediate profit, and 79¾, cash, and 79½, seller 30@60 days, were the lowest points reached, and from these the afternoon demand carried the price back to 80 ⅛ cent., at which the stock left off. The fall in the Western stocks yesterday and this morning, also appeared to bring forward orders to buy, and the whole market, before the final close of business, turned upward. Michigan Central, after selling at 38½, closed 39¾; Rock Island from 62, advanced to 62¾@¾; Galena from 71¾ to 72¼@¾; and Michigan Guaranteed from 14 to 14¾. Illinois Central 65½, same as yesterday afternoon. Panama fell off ¼ ⅛ cent., and Pacific Mail lost about ¼ ⅛ cent. of yesterday's rise, closing 93 ⅛ cent. Reading, Hudson, Harlem and Erie, without marked variation either way. There was no change in the price of State securities, with less business, however, than yesterday. Missouris were offered and taken in small lots at 84¾ ⅛ cent. In Michigan Central 8 ⅛ cent. there was a decline of ¼ ⅛ cent. This Company will have to renew in the course of next year, part in April and the remainder in October, about $1,200,000 of the old debt, for which the Sinking Fund 8 ⅛ cents. are provided. On a similar renewal last year, 25@30 ⅛ cent. was lost by way of discount, the Bonds being taken at 70@75, and soon after selling up to 90@95. The probability is that the next negotiation will be effected upon more favorable terms, the pressure upon the finances of the Company being less and a longer notice given. The Sinking Fund mortgage, all told, to cover the old and new debt, is $8,000,000, and the Capital $6,000,000. The Hudson mortgages sold, to-day, at 102¼@¾ for the firsts, and 78 for the thirds. Illinois Centrals were steady at 85½, and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund again sold at 50 ⅛ cent. The general market closed firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa*, there was less firmness, at the close, in Bills on London, which is scarcely to be wondered at in the face of $1,463,976 Bullion [illegible] Cotton from the South. Southern bills, bank drawn or indorsed, closed 109@110 ⅛ cent., and leading Bankers', here, 110@110½ ⅛ cent. There is a further liberal supply of California bars from the *Sonora's* cargo yesterday, on the market for Saturday's steamers, but the extent of the export demand is not yet ascertained. There is no change in Discounts to-day. Money on demand loan to the Stock Brokers continues to be offered to the old firms in the street at 4 ⅛ cent. The following is the

OUTSIDE CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

Receipts.	1860.	1859.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	600,000	600,000	311,000	287,000	287,000
Ex. to Great Britain	140,000	80,000	87,000	70,000	124,000
Export to France	45,000	24,000	16,000	17,000	24,000
Ex. to other F. P.	12,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	23,000
Total Exports	202,000	114,000	82,000	73,000	172,000
Stock on hand	375,000	240,000	170,000	200,000	225,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	125,000	110,000	55,000	35,000	65,000
Ex. to Great Britain	65,000	35,000	14,000	10,000	25,000
Exports to France	12,000	8,000	3,000	7,000	2,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	13,000
Total Exports	66,000	37,000	22,000	19,000	41,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. remark, on the crop news from the South:

"During the past week we have had some changes in the weather in the South, which may affect the estimates of the crop later on, when the influences are fully developed. Rain fell very frequently from the 16th to 19th inst., over a large portion of the cotton growing region. This has been followed by a lower range of temperature with slight frosts in various sections. The frost has not been severe enough to kill the plant, but it may have an influence on the further maturing of the bolls, should cold or even moderately cold weather continue; this is of course in the future. The weather since the 16th inst. throughout the South has not been of the same forcing or growing character as prevailed during the same time last year. It has been good for picking, but not as favorable for maturing as it might have been. There is no change in the general estimate of the probable crop, but we think there is somewhat less confidence in very extreme figures."

From the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, we have the following Currency quotations:

Banks.	Discount.	Banks.	Discount.
New-York State	½@¾	Canada	¾@¾
New-England	1@—	Michigan	¾@—
New-Jersey	½@¾	Ohio, Ky., and Ind.	¾@1
Philadelphia	½@¾	La. Prime and under	1@—
Baltimore	½@—	La. over 1056	1¼@1½
Interior Penn.	½@¾	Missouris	1¼@1½
Interior Maryland	½@¾	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Delaware	½@¾	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	—@¼
N. Carolina	1 @—	Mobile	1¼@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@1	Alabama (free)	¾@—
Virginia	½@¾		

From the Western Roads we have reports of an increase in the third week's traffic in October of $8,300 on the Galena line, $6,800 on the Rock Island, and $3,000 on Michigan Southern.

We are requested to direct attention to the advertisement of Fulton County Bonds of the State of Illinois, on private sale by GEO. M. E. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

Galena and Chicago Receipts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The operators against the Galena and Chicago line attempt to break the force of its large and steady increase of receipts this Fall, by calling it a "transient thing," and "due only to bringing the crop to market," and also that it is only in freight after all. As the crop has to be brought to market every year, and as the Galena line has brought it every year since it was built, chiefly during these same months of September and October, this "transient thing" seems to be a very regular matter, and comes in due course. As the Galena line is also emphatically a freight line, and as about three-fourths of its entire business for the last four years has consisted only of freight, it is doubtless gratifying to its stockholders that this, its main reliance, should show so large an increase. Had the increase been in "passengers," they might naturally have feared it would be "transient," but being only in freight and the crops, it is all in the regular order of business. The three months of Fall have usually been the largest on this line, and its chief reliance; as harvest time and the crops, and the Fall business, will not wait even to accommodate the "bears," and will crowd themselves annually into September and October. As money from "freight" is just as good as money from passengers, and as dividends have always been earned by the Galena line in this way, we don't see that the stockholders can reasonably object.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1860.—The interest which will become due on the first day of November next, upon the Debt Certificates and upon the Six per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ⅛ cent. premium for currency, and ¼ ⅛ cent. premium for